BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1826. [NUMBER 1786.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them to the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified in any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day, SATURDAY the 18th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
PLATE and Plated Ware, Cut Glass Hooka Bottoms, Lamps, Spare Shades, Tables, Chairs, Books, a Single Gun with a Spare Barrel, Pistols &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up, a Single-Poled Tent, and a Rowtie.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A DOUBLE Poled Tent, lined with Chintz, nearly new.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Auction at Storm Hall, Mazagon, on Monday the 20th instant, sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. &c.

A small quantity of Modern Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, about 20 dozens of old Madeira, Books, Arrowsmith's Maps in sheets and on rollers, an excellent London built Stanhope with Harness, a one oz. rifle by Standenmeyer, a double barrelled gun by Joseph Manton with spare locks, a pair of Duelling Pistols by G. Bond, a double reflecting Microscope in case, Camera Obscura &c. &c.

N. B. The Property will be on view from the 18th Instant.

TERMS

Cash, and the lots to be cleared away in three days from date of sale, otherwise they will be removed into town, and resold at the risk of the first purchasers

Bombay, 18*th Nov.* 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, a small invoice of Unmade Superfine Blue Cloth Coats, cut in the first style, by Erratt, of Regent Street, London.

Bombay, 18*th Nov.* 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT we the undersigned VECCAJEE MERJEE and RAMDASS HEERACHUND, duly appointed by the several underwriters of the late *Ship Cauderbux*, Captain R. Pye, to manage on the present occasion (which vessel on her voyage at hence to China having been lost near Cochin,) and the cargo and stores saved by Captain Martin to whom we sent thither to secure the same, has now sent by him to Bombay, which such cargo, consisting of both sound and damaged goods, likewise sundry stores of the said Ship, is to be sold by public auction on Monday the 20th intant at 11 o'clock forenoon, at Apollo Gate near the Cotton Bales, consisting sound and damaged Bales of Cotton, Shank Fins, Fish Maws, Mother o'Pearl Shells, Gall Nuts, 1 bundle, of Pearls, Elephants' Teeth, Ships' Sails Rigging, Cordage, 1 Long Boat, 2 Guns, Spars &c. to be sold in sundry lots.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.—Cash, to be paid and cleared away for all Lot or Lots within 10 days from the day of the sale, otherwise such lot or lots to be resold by public auction on account of the first purchasers, and all losses arising therefrom to be borne by such purchasers and forfeiting all advantages of the same: and all those concerned in the said Ship Canderbux are hereby also apprized that should they have any claims or demands upon such sale he or they shall acquaint the same to the said VECCAJEE MERJEE and RAMDASS HEERACHUND, within 20th instant, otherwise he or they shall be precluded therefrom.

VECCAJEE MERJEE,
RAMDASS HEERACHUND.

Bombay, 13*th November* 1826.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN & SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ON WEDNESDAY THE 22D INSTANT. AT NOON,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE NAVAL COOPERAGE,
SUNDRY STORES,
RETURNED FROM H. M. SHIP BOADICEA.

Bombay, 16*th Nov.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 23d inst.
A CASE of Men's Hats, a Case of Plated Mouldings for Carriages, Ironmongery, Slop Clothing, Plated Candlesticks, Damaged Boat Cloaks, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 18*th November* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 27th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAY,
THE MODERN
Household Furniture,
OF
JAMES FARISH ESQ.
AT HIS RESIDENCE
Chowputty.

COMPRISING Tables, Chairs, Couches, Bookcases, Square Pianoforte, Wardrobes, Pictures, Bedsteads and bedding. Looking Glasses, Painted and Vase Lamps, Glass and Earthenware, Carpets, Bengal Mats, Cooking Utensils, Dripping Stone, &c.

London particular Madeira and fine old Shiraz Wine.

At 12 o'clock on the 2d Day's Sale,
A Chesnut Arab Horse, and several Guzerat Cows in milk.

The goods will be on view on Friday and Saturday next, and Catalogues will be published.

Meadows Street, 18*th Nov.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A CAMP CASE
FITTED UP IN THE FIRST STYLE,

WITH the following London made articles for 6 persons, viz. Silver Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert forks, Curry Dishes, Tea Pot, Milk and Sugar Basons, Muffiners, Toast Rack, Salt Cellars, Cruit Stand, Glass Covers, and a variety of other articles.

PRICE RS. 2,000.

Meadows Street, 18*th November* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A DOUBLE BARRELLED
FOWLING PIECE,
WITH FLINT LOCKS,
BY JOHN MANTON,.. Rs. 350
Another by the same Maker, with flint and spare locks..... 400

Meadows Street, 18*th Nov.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
CALCUTTA BUILT
DENNET,
A CAPITAL GREY ARAB
BUGGY HORSE,
AND
HARNESS.
PRICE Rs. 1200,

THE Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 18*th November* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
LONDON BUILT
BAROUCHE,
WITH A PAIR
OF
CAPITAL YOUNG
ARAB HORSES
AND A SET OF NEARLY NEW
HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 2,700.

Meadows Street, 18*th November* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

THREE pair of beautiful Cabinet Pictures, richly framed, being Copies from original Portraits of distinguished characters, by Holbein, Vander Wert &c. in the costume of the times.

1 Philip the 2d
Mary Queen of Scot's.
2 Sir Philip Sidney
Lady Jane Grey.
3 Earl of Nottingham
Fair Rosamond.

PRICE PER PAIR RS. 265.

Meadows Street, 18*th Nov.* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT NEW
LONDON BUILT
LANDAULETTE,
JUST IMPORTED PER
ROYAL GEORGE,

PAINTED Olive green Color, lined with red Morocco, Venetians and Plate Glass Windows, gilt Furniture, very roomy and extremely light, and is particularly recommended to any Gentleman wanting a light conveyance.

PRICE Rs. 3,500.

Meadows Street, 18*th November* 1826.

ARAB HORSE FOR SALE.

A DARK Grey ARAB HORSE, perfectly sound, and of gentle temper, admirably calculated for a lady, having been constantly ridden by one. He is a most desirable Horse in all respects. Enquire of Mr. MARSHALL, at St. Thomas's Church.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. LECKIE AND CO.

LONDON Particular Madeira at Rupees 600 per Pipe,
Malmsey, at Rs. 225 per Quarter Pipe,
Received from the House of Messrs. Scott, Loughnan, Penfold &c. of Madeira.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

DADABHOY EDULJEE

HAS for sale at his Shop, near Meyajee Borah's Shop, at Bazar Street, the best quality MANILLA CHEROOTS, purchased from Ship Good Success, each Box containing 1000 Cheroots, at 25 Rupees per thousand.

Bombay, 18*th Nov.* 1826.

First Calcutta Lottery
OF 1827.

THE expected supply of Tickets in the above Lottery has been received, and may be had at the Office of BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL, Native Bankers, at the rate of 120 Rupees each Ticket.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

NOTES ON THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

IN the Press, and preparing for immediate publication in Calcutta, to form one volume 8vo. of about 300 pages, uniform with the Transactions of the Medical Society of Calcutta; price in boards 8 Rs.

NOTES ON THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA,
By Richard Hartley Kennedy M. D. Surgeon Bombay Presidency &c. &c. &c.

"But not to argue about what has been much laboured on, and to desist before by arduous investigation on all sides complete weariness is produced, can only take place among indolent and effeminate men. For it is necessary in things of this kind, either to learn, or to find out the manner of their subsistence; or if both these are impossible, then by receiving the best of human reasons, and that which is the most difficult of confutation, to venture upon this as on a raft, and sail on it."—PHÆDO OF PLATO.

Messrs KEMPT & CO, Agents for the author.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the Hindostan Insurance Society of Calcutta having been established at this Presidency, the undersigned are authorized to grant Policies on Ships, Merchandize, and Treasure, payable either in London, Calcutta, or Bombay, at the option of parties applying for Insurance.

WILLIAM NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1826.

WHOLE and HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY for 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. at the following rates,

Whole Tickets..... at Rs. 120
Half Ditto..... 65

Bombay, 17*th Nov.* 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT DADABHOY MOTTABHOY Parsee, has contracted with MOOLLA SUMSOODEEN NOORBHOY, of Bombay Bora, to dispose of his DWELLING HOUSE of four stories, built with chunam and covered with tiles, containing 4 apartments, situated within the Town Walls in the Bazar Gate Street No. 125; if any person or persons have any Claims, Demands, Mortgage, or inheritable Right, he she or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASER on the same premises within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 18th day of Nov. 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કીર્ઓથી આપીએચએ

પારશી દાદાભાઇ મોટભાઇએ ઘેકર એક ગાલાં ચેમ્બાર તથા માલ ચેમ્બારનુ ચુનાંનુ બાંધેલુ તથા નલીઆંલુ ઢાંકેલુ શ્રી ફોટમાં બજારગેટનાં મોકોલામાં શરકાર નો નંબર ૧૨૫ મોજે તે ઘેકર શ્રી ચુંબઇ વાલો વોકોરો મુલાં શમશુદીન નુરભાઇને વેચાનુ આપવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે એ હુપુર કરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો દાવો અગાર માંગનુ અગાર ગીરવી દાવો અગારબારશો પોચતો કોએતો તે ઘણીઆએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ નીં મુદતમાં આવીને ખરીદદાર મુલાં શમશુદીન નુરભાઇને એજ ઘેકરમાં આવીને જાહેર કરે તેમારપછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી *

૧૮ મી નવેમબર ૧

For Freight or Passage
TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
BRITANNIA A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 25th July, and may be expected here in the course of this month.

The Britannia carries a regular Surgeon, and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

Passage to England
To Sail about the 25th of December,
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE FINE SHIP
ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER,

CARRIES a regular Surgeon.—For particulars Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

For Passage to London,
TO CALL AT ALLEPEE,
THE NEW RIVER BUILT SHIP
RUNNYMEDE,
300 TONS,
ON HER FIRST VOYAGE,
CHARLES KEMP, COMMANDER

THIS Ship carries a Surgeon, and has good accommodations. Will Sail in all this month. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

The Upton Castle,
600 TONS,
J. Thacker, Esq.
OF THE H. C's. S.
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London the 20th of January. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. or to Captain THACKER, at their office.

Bombay, 18*th November* 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MANICKJEE PILLAJEE, Hindoo Mistrey of Bombay, hath this day contracted with Sett MADOWDOSS RUNSORDDOSS, Hindoo Merchant, also of the same place, to mortgage his three following pieces of GROUND or hills situate close to the Malabar Hill for Rupees 5501, that is to say,

A Piece of Ground or hill called Laugwedah,

One do. do. do. called Hollechabhatt,

One-fourth Piece of Ground or hill called Byrrooghees Uddunn, any person or persons having claim, demand, or inheritable right, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to the MORTGAGEE within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards attended to.

Bombay, 9*th November* 1826.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

મીરાતરી•આંણેકજી•પીલાજી•શ્રી•ચુંબજી વાલો•કીનકુકે•એ•ઘણીએ•તરંણ•જમીનનાં•કટકા•અગાર•કુંગર•ગીરવી•આપવાનુ•શેઠ•માણકવદાશ•રંનશીડદાશ•શ્રી•ચુંબજીનો•વેપારીકે•તેની•શાઠે•રુપીઆ ૫૫૦૧ વાશ તેકશાટુ•કીધુંકે—એ•જમીન•અગાર•કુંગર•શ્રી•નીલકેશવરનાં•કુંગાર•આગલકે—તેની•વીગત *

વેકેલો—જમીનનો•અગાર•કુંગારનો•કટકો•એક•નાંમે•લાંગવીદા *

બીજો—જમીનનો•અગાર•કુંગારનો•કટકો•એક•નાંમે•હોલીચાલાટ *

તરીજો—જમીનનો•અગાર•કુંગારનો•ચોઠા ભાગનો•કટકો•નાંમે•ભેરાજી•અદન *

એ•જમીનનાં•અગાર•કુગારનાં•કટકાઓ ઉપર•કુરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો•અગાર•માંગનુ•અગાર•વારશો•પોચતો•કો એતો•તે•ઘણીઓએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં•આવીને•ગીરવી•લેનાર•શેઠ•માણકવદાશ•રંનશીડદાશને•જાકેર કરે—તેઆરપછી•કોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નકી *

તા• ૯ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MAHOMED ESSOOF BIN ABDUL HAKIM, BAYA BEEBEE, wife of AMMOOROODEEN SHAIK BHICAN, and AMMA BEEBEE, wife of SHABOODEEN PUNDAY, have contracted with ATMARAM BALLAJEE to dispose of their Oart or COCOANUT PLANTATIONS called Vurrarwady, containing about four Wheels, situated near the Gawalla Tank, any person or persons having any Claims, Demands, Mortgage, or inheritable Rights, he she or they are requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASER, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 18th day of Nov. 1826.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

મહમદ•જકુબ•ખીન•અબકુલ•કકીમ•તથા•અમીરુદીન•શેખ•નીકંનની•ઘણીઆંણી•બાએઆ•બીબી•તથા•રામકુદીન•પંનદેની•ઘણીઆંણી•આમા•બીબી•એ•લાકોએ•નારીઅલીનાં•જાકોડોની•વાડી•એક•નાંમે•વરારવાડી•આશરે•ચેઆર•રેટ ની•ગોવાલીઆના•તલાવ•આગલકે•તે આતમારામ•બાલાજીને•વેચાતી•આપીકે—એ•કુપર•કરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો•અગાર•માંગણુ•અગાર•ગીરવી•દાવો•અગાર•વારશો•પોચતો•કોએતો•તે•ઘણીઓ એ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•આવીને•ખરીદદાર•આતમારામ•બાલાજીને•જાકેર કરે—તેઆરપછી•કોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે નકી—તારીખ ૧૮ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૬ *

The Estate of Colonel J. A. Wilson deceased.

ALL Persons having demands upon this Estate are requested to transmit statements thereof, properly verified, to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. the Agents of the Executors, and to whom persons indebted to the Deceased are also requested to pay the amount of their several debts.

Bombay, 14*th November* 1826.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS GRAFTON, Surveyor of the Dukhun, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Ensign JOHN SKELTON, 14th Regt. N. I, Assistant Surveyor, and sold the same by public auction, has, after paying Funeral Charges, Servants' Wages, Regimental Debts, and those due to the public servants of the Department &c. &c. remitted the Balance, amounting to Bombay Rupees Seventeen Hundred, One Quarter, and Forty Reas, (1700 1 40) to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay.

Poona, 12*th November* 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WARNER, deceased, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court, all persons interested herein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 9th day of November 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN FEDERICK REBENACK, a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to CHARLES CONRAD REBENACK, a Lieutenant in the said Service, and Brother of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of November 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been mad to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and snigular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, estate and effects, whatsoever, of MERBHOYE, Widow of Hormusjee Daly Sett, Parsee, late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to MACKABHOYE, the Wife of Cursetjee Framjee, Parsee, of Bombay, inhabitant, and the lawful niece of the said MERBHOYE deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of November 1826.

GRANT and WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર•ખબર

મરનાર•વીઢવા•મેકેરબાજ•શ્રી•ચુંબજી વાલો•મરનાર•પારશી•કોરમજજી•દાદીશેઠ ની•ઘણીઆંણી•એ•બાજની•આલ•મીલક તનુ•અખતીઆરનાંચુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•ચુંબજી•ની•જુદીકેટર•ની•શુપરીમ•કોરટમાં•એ મરનારની•લાંણીજ•મોકાંબાજ•પારશી•ખરશેદજી•કરાંમજી•શ્રી•ચુંબજનો•રેકેવારશી ની•ઘણીઆંણી•એ•બાજીએ•અરજ•કીધોકે જે•મકને•મલે—એ•વારશતે•રાખે•લોકો•એનાં•બાબશતા•કોએ•તેનાંઓને•જાકેર થાએ—તારીખ ૧૭ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૬ *

ગરાંટ•તથા•વેશટ
વકીલો.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in October 1826.

		Esplanade *Rain.* Inch.	Dec.
October	2.....		61
	3.....		34
☾	23.....		28
Total in October, ..		1	23
Total in May, ...			64
..,..,..	June.....	17	11
. ,..,..	July.....	26	97
..,..,..	August....	8	40
..,..,..	September.	23	50
..,..,..	October...	1	23
	Total.....	77	85

Year	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Total in June, July, Aug. Sept. and Oct. in. dec.*
1817..	45	72..23	67.. 9	34..24	87..0 19	.....103 79
1818..	22	54..17	69..28	45..10	39..2 07	..... 81 14
1819..	15	95..30	66..29	24..10	11..0 14	..... 77 10
1820..	18	82..28	37..19	49..10	66..0 0	..... 77 34
1821..	15	18..20	60..28	52..18	29..0 40	..... 82 99
1822..	29	21..26	59..33	83..22	16..0 82	.....112 61
1823..	21	76..15	96..19	70.. 4	28..0 0	..... 61 70
1824..	3	89.. 8	07..17	86.. 1	78..2 37	..... 94 33
1825..	24	45..25	17..12	94.. 9	68..0 0	..... 72 24
1826..	17	75..26	97.. 8	40..23	50..1 23	..... 77 85

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

Having just read your paper of the 5th of August, I was much interested by a letter under the signature of Y, on the subject of the Maldives and Laccadives; and although I may disagree with him on some points in his letter, yet, with the rest of my profession, I must feel gratified by his having brought a subject of so much interest to the commercial and maritime world to notice; and as I feel convinced discussion on such subjects often leads to beneficial effects, I shall offer a few remarks on your correspondent's letter, and then state the substance of information I have received from the natives of the Islands alluded to, and what has fallen under my own observation during a period of twenty years' navigating these seas.

Your correspondent Y, in the very outset of his letter, has made a misstatement of one part of the subject on which he writes, and I feel surprized that a person of so much talent for research as he appears to be possessed of, from the numerous subjects on which he treats, should set forth to the world that Islands so short a distance from Bombay as the Laccadives were entirely or nearly unknown. If Y had only applied to the Marine Office (and from the place he writes the distance is very small) he would have found that an excellent survey of all the Laccadives, except the Northern Island, had been executed at least thirty years back, by that diligent and scientific officer the late Lieut. MacCluer, of the H. C. Marine, a man whose talent as a Maritime Surveyor has been acknowledged by the first men of the time.

I must next offer Mr. Y a few remarks on that part of his letter where he says, "every valuable information would be effectually obtained by the surveying vessel being accompanyed, in addition to the Nautical Surveyor, by one of the scientific and learned members of the Deckany Topographical Survey, or of the Goojraat Revenue Survey." I cannot suppose that Y meant to cast any reflection on the abilities of the members of my profession by this suggestion, but it certainly appears he can know very little of what is necessary to form a Maritime Surveyor. I believe it requires science very similar, and in as large a portion, as is requisite to form one of the learned members of the Surveys above alluded to, and that the Nautical Surveyor will be able to obtain all the valuable information so much desired by Y; but perhaps your correspondent Y is not aware there cannot be two commanders on board one ship employed on the same duty, or rather two heads to one department, and from long experience I fear there would be such a clashing of interests, were his suggestions ever to be carried into effect, that all would fail; the landsman would want to go here, the sailor there; and as it cannot be expected that a landsman could know what is necessary to do on board a ship, this would most probably cause a dissention, and all the beautiful fabric erected by your correspondent Y, would tumble to the ground.

Having remarked on what I consider objectionable in Y's letter, I most fully and cordially coincide with him on the importance and necessity of the Maldives being so far at least examined as the benefits of navigation are concerned; and as a Steam Navigation appears likely to become general in this country, it is much more so. To ships coming to the Eastern part of India by the Mosambique passage, it is of the utmost consequence, as the following extract of a letter from Captain Moffat, of the Winchelsea Indiaman, and which I have ever heard to be the confirmed opinion of all commanders of ships who navigate those parts to whom I have spoken on the subject, will shew. This extract was published in one of the Bombay Couriers, as far as my recollection will serve, so far back as the end of 1814.

"We (the Winchelsea and Madras "Fleet) had a tedious passage from Eng-"land; stopped a few days at Johanna, "and instead of coming through the "nine degree channel, we ran along in "1° 50′ N. and passed through the "Maldives in that Lat. finding a fine "broad channel and no danger. We "hove-to at the entrance in very bad "weather, the night before, making sail "at day-light."

By adopting this route, which the indifatigable research of Captain Horsburgh had found to be safe, this fleet arrived at Madras at least twenty days sooner than they would have done by passing through the nine degree channel. I could quote many similar instances of single ships, but consider the above, where a large fleet passed through a channel in these Islands so little known, will show the benefit navigation would derive from all the channels and reefs being explored and surveyed.

Before I conclude, I must beg to offer my thanks to your correspondent Y for his very liberal description of us poor sailors, whose in considerate overbearing and wilful conduct to the innocent and inoffensive natives, causes them to be treacherous and inhospitable. I much fear that it is more to be attributed to curious and learned travellers like Y, who in their rage for research interfere with the prejudices of the natives by forcibly entering into forbidden places in search of wonders that never existed, except in their own fertile imaginations. I suspect Y must have drawn his seaman's character from the age of Smollet, and not from 1826. Another error Y seems to have got into; he says Captain Court furnished us with an excellent Chart of the Red Sea. Captain Court's Survey was only a part of the Abyssinian Coast on the shore of the Red Sea. All other parts were compilations from vague materials, and the survey of it still a desideratum in navigation; the sea being still very imperfectly known.

Y says we are well acquainted with the Arabian side of the Persian Gulph; perhaps he is not aware the Persian side is at this time being surveyed; also, that a

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survey is carrying on along the coasts of the Southern Concan.

Not having heard of the danger to which the ship the Commander-in-Chief came out in had been exposed, and as many hundreds of my profession may be in the same state of ignorance, I hope Y will give the position of it, which ought to have appeared with his statement, because the said danger may or may not be near the Islands which appear to be the subject of his letter.

I further beg to remark, that in Merchant Ships, in long voyages, the chronometers are not always in the best order, and what often under these circumstances is set forth as a newly-discovered shoal, has often proved to be a well-defined danger.

In conclusion, I beg to asure Y, that I am actuated by the same motives as he appears to be from the greater part of his letter, viz. a desire to see all parts within the Eastern Seas known to navigators; and should the following account of the Maldives, as received by myself about eighteen months back, from respectable and intelligent natives of those Islands, together with the short account from Monsieur Pyrard, who was shipwrecked, and lived a considerable time in these Islands, add to the information collected by Y (and which I wish he would make public), it is much at his service; or if you, Mr. Editor, think it worth insertion, to fill up a spare place in your paper, at your's.

The Islands consist of 12 or 13 principal Attolons or groupes, besides a number of straggling ones, and are very little elevated above the sea. There are safe channels between all the Attolons, and among many of the Islands the currents are strong but periodically regular, except at times when it blows hard; they are then in some degree influenced by the winds. Among the Islands are regular tides. The navigation, by my informants' account, seems safe, and without difficulty when known. A number of good harbors are formed in the various Attolons, affording places of shelter and safety in all weathers. The larger Islands are not above forty or fifty in number, and these of no very great extent; all the others are very small, being little more than sand and coral banks, on which a soil has formed, and some rocky islets. Many of them are chained together by dry coral reefs. The climate is said to be generally healthy, and similar to that of the Southern parts of Ceylon, except in September and October, when intermittent fevers are said to be very prevalent in most of the Islands. The vegetable productions are said to be yams, onions, cocoanuts, plantains, and some few others; cattle and poultry are reared in small numbers; turtle and fish of all sorts are abundant.

They have about one hundred and twenty trading boats, from 30 to 70 or 80 tons, employed in their foreign trade, which is principally with Ceylon, the Coromandel Coast, Sumatra, and Calcutta. Their exports are tortoiseshell, cowries, coir, cocoanuts, a very fine sort of mat, salt, and salt fish; their imports iron, steel, and most articles of India produce, to the amount of several lacs of rupees annually. The religion is Mahometan: the King and the people are said to be very friendly to the English; he send an ambassador annually to Ceylon, and there is an exchange of presents between him and the Government of that Island. This is the substance of information I received at different times from a number of Maldivians, and generally found them to agree in their accounts; and having had formerly a good deal of intercourse with these people, and been twice driven amongst the Islands, I believe this account to be substantially correct.

Extract from Monsieur Pyrard's Account.
(From Harris's Collection.)

"It is marvellous," says he, "to see each of these Attolons encompassed by a great bank of rock all round; there being no human artifice which could so well shut with walls a space of ground like this. Those Attolons are all round or oval, having each thirty leagues circumference, some a little more, others a little less, and are all close to each other, without any of them touching. Between each two are channels of the sea, some broad, others very narrow. Being in the middle of an Attolon, you see round you this great bank of rocks, which, as I have said, surrounds and defends the Islands against the impetuosity of the sea. But it is a frightful thing, even to the most courageous, to approach this bank and to see coming from a great distance the waves breaking with fury all around; for this, I assure you, is a thing that I have seen an infinity of times. The surf is greater than a house, and as white as cotton; so that you see round you like a white wall, principally when the tide is at the full."

He also adds, that "each separate Island is surrounded by its own reef, and that the currents which set through these narrow channels are so violent, that it would be impossible for the inhabitants to communicate from Island to Island, if nature had not provided for this purpose. Each Attolon is divided by two channels which cut it diagonally, and of which the extremities unite with the great channels that separate the Attolons, so that to pass from one Attolon to another, when the current sets from the West, you quit the Attolon you are on by the Eastern diagonal channel, where the water is smooth, and you are carried by the current to the opposite Attolon, which you enter by the diagonal channel on the West."

Your's, Mr. Editor,

Z.

NAVIGATION OF THE RED SEA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Having perused in your Paper of the 8th Instant, a letter addressed to the Editor of the Bengal Chronicle on the subject of Navigating the Red Sea with Steam Vessels, shewing the dangers and difficulties that may be expected on such a voyage; and having also read various letters of prior dates from others urging the utility and convenience that would attend such a communication with Ports in the Red Sea; I have formed an opinion founded on all I have seen and heard of Steam Vessels, that they can only be employed to advantage in Rivers and smooth seas, with fine weather and to short distances, where the passage or service to be performed can be accomplished within a period of 20 or 25 days.

And as the expences of Steam Vessels in the East Indies will always be very great and far exceed those of any other description, and judging from the voyage of the Enterprize from England, that no Steam Vessel can conveniently take on board more than 30 days' coals for their engines, and that the expenditure of that article was about eleven tons per day of 24 hours, for the two engines comprising 120 horse power, which was not capable of propelling that vessel of 500 tons more than 6½ or 7 miles per hour in favourable weather, I do not conceive they can be made to answer the purpose of commercial ships.

The manager of a Steam Engine and his assistants would not serve in this country under four times the wages they would receive in England, and the cost of Steam Engines with their apparatus and keeping in order would be very great, and if coals are to be brought from Europe and a depot kept of them in India, the expense would be enormous; firewood cannot be taken in sufficient quantity for the purpose, as I believe the weight of a bushel of good Newcastle coals is about 87lbs. and 36 cubic feet of firewood is reckoned only equal thereto, for Steam Engines.

But should the enterprizing spirit of the British community in India induce them to establish Steam passage vessels from Calcutta and Bombay, to Kossier in the Red Sea, perhaps seven months in the year may be deemed eligible for the purpose, namely from the 1st of October to the 30th of April.

The vessels should be at least of 200 tons measurement, of easy draught of water, long and low, and carry two engines of about 30 horse power each.

Aden or Mocha should doubtless be the intermediate port between Bombay and Kossier for the Steam Vessel to obtain supplies of coals and refreshments; and perhaps a preference may be given to the latter, having already a British Factory established there.

The passage from Bombay to Mocha in the before mentioned months may be reckoned at from 12 to 15 days; allow 2 days' stay at Mocha, and the passage up to Kossier may be performed in 15 or 20 days, I say twenty days, because between these places it sometimes, in December, January, and February, blows extremely hard from the North West, accompanied by a heavy sea; 2 or 3 days stay would be required at Kossier, and the passage back to Mocha and Bombay may be reckoned at nearly the same number of days as mentioned for going up, except from the 15th of November to the 31st of January, when 5 days more may be allowed from Mocha to Bombay, on account of the strong North East monsoon.

The letter signed "An Old Sailor," addressed to the Editor of the Bengal Chronicle, appears to be from the pen of an experienced officer, and in my opinion merits considerable attention in regard to the difficulties and dangers attending the Navigation of the Red Sea, even by Steam Vessels; and limiting the debarkation to Kossier, is in the recommendation of M[illegible] Consul General at Cairo, "stop at Kossier will sav[illegible] "portion of the voyag[illegible] "over to Kéné (only [illegible] "good road) and e[illegible] "this would enable [illegible] "some of the most [illegible] "vellous ruins in Egypt, namely Thebes, "Beni Hassan &c. &c."

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient humble Servant,
A NAVAL OFFICER.

Bombay, 11th Nov, 1826.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 1 | 9
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras, 30 days, 99 By. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

The *Lalla Rookh*, from England the 19th July, has arrived at Madras. No intelligence of any importance has been received by this opportunity. We are sorry to state, that as far as commerce and manufactures were concerned, the greatest depression continued to be felt.

Two of the Calcutta prints, the INDIA GAZETTE and the HURKARU, have proposed that the Indus should be surveyed by STEAM GUN-BOATS, for the purpose of promoting geographical knowledge, and of ascertaining the defensive property of the river in the event of a Russian invasion. Now this is, we must say, one of the coolest propositions that has ever come to our knowledge. What would England have said after the peace of Amiens, had the French sent a squadron to survey the Thames from the Nore to London Bridge? The Indus, we should suppose, is as much the property (as far as its territory extends) of the Government of Sindh as the Thames is of England; and England was never more jealous of France than the Sindhians are of our power in India. The river Indus, from its entrance into the sea for several hundred miles upwards, to the North, passes through the dominions of the Ameers of Sindh, and close under their capital Hydrabad; and if ever the proposed survey takes place, we would advise an able Engineer officer to be sent to take *(nemine contradicente)* a plan of the works of that fortress. If ever a British steam-gun surveying vessel is sent into the Indus, we can augur with confidence certain consequences which the Calcutta Editors never dreamed of, and which would go far to prove that the liberal portion of the press is not the best fitted to guide the councils of the State. We have often heard of British aggression in India, but certainly an attempt to survey the Indus, under present circumstances, by steam gun-boats, would be carrying the joke a little too far.

The weather within the last few days has put on an unusual appearance, connected, we suppose, with the setting in of the Madras monsoon. The wind has blown strong from the S. W. for the last two days, and has caused a heavy sea in the mouth of the harbour. We are sorry to mention that one of the pilot bunder-boats was upset on Thursday night, and four of the crew and a Parsee perished. This boat went out with the James Scott, and before the pilot left her, another ship hove in sight, which he boarded, and sent the bunder-boat on shore with a report of the ship's name, but she was upset by a sudden squall when off the Light-house. Nine of the crew, by getting hold of the oars, reached the land in safety, but four of them, with a Parsee who had gone on board the James Scott on some business, were drowned. The ship, which had got too far to the Northward, has been prevented by the S. W. wind from making the harbour, but we understand she is from the Isle of France.

We are happy to be able to state that there is likely to be some stir in the GREEN ROOM of our Theatre, and that some old veterans, supported by a strong levy of promising recruits, intend soon to gratify the public with a representation of an ENGLISHMAN'S FIRE-SIDE. The day of performance will, we understand, be immediately announced, and we trust that the support and patronage of society will particularly distinguish the first opening for the season, and be such as to give encouragement to a renewal of the efforts of those who kindly and voluntarily come forward for the gratification of the public.

We have given insertion in our present number to a very interesting letter on the MALDIVES and LACCADIVES. We wish to be often favoured with similar communications. Any thing relating to places [illegible]known, or little known, and [illegible]on the character of the inhabi[illegible]eir internal polity and commer[illegible]tions, is in our opinion worth ten [illegible] its weight of speculative and poli[illegible] discussion. No class of men have it [illegible] in their power to benefit us in this [illegible]than the officers of the Bombay Marine, and we trust this hint will not be lost on them on their visits to unfrequented places where their duty so often calls them.

We understand that the Recovery, for the Cape of Good Hope and London, will proceed to sea on Tuesday morning, at day-light.

We have been requested by the Editor of the BOMBAY SUMACHAR to insert the following translated extract from his paper of the 2d October, avowing his neutrality as regards the discussion at present existing among the Parsees.

"In some of our last numbers we have published several letters respecting the Russeemees and the Qudeemees, and there is also a letter in behalf of the Qudeemees in this day's Supplement, but henceforward it is our intention not to insert any letters in support of either party, as both we and our readers have something else to do than to read the long idle stories of our Qudeemee and Russeemee correspondents. It was our wish to publish any extracts from ancient scientific, historical, and religious works which might lead to improvement, but such have not been sent, and we intend in future to keep aloof from vain and idle disputation. We again beg to inform both the Qudeemees and Russeemees, that we will insert and publish in our paper any extracts from authentic historical works, and discussions from any original author (whose work must be designated), such as do not involve any useless opposition to either party, and which is suitable to society. If an extract is sent to us by any individual with the book's title from which it was taken, and is not calculated to lead us into disputes with others, we will refer to the book, and if we find it correct we will be happy to publish it. It is not our wish to interfere or contend with any one, nor do we wish to publish any thing that may be disagreeable to others, or which is not taken from authentic history."

ARRIVALS.—Captain George Edsall, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Thos. Probyn, Pioneers.
Lieut. Col. J. Taylor, 25th Regt. N. I.
Qr. Mr. J. Dixon, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.
Surgeon W. Parnell, 1st B. E. Regiment.
Asst. Surgeon John Goss, Staff.
Captain M. Soppitt, 26th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. Col. Comdt. Wm. Turner, 1st Lt. Cav.
Captain B. Sandwith, 1st Light Cavalry.
Captain C. Cathcart, 10th Regiment N. I.
Surgeon W. Darby, 28th B. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. and Adjutant J. Poole, 1st Regiment Cavalry.
Ensign George Alex. Hughes, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Pope, 22d Regiment N. I.
Captain George Edsall, 15th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Drake, 4th Regiment N. I.
Surgeon W. Parnell, 1st B. E. Regiment.
Ensign Charles Rooke, 22d Regiment N. I.
Ensign B. Curry, 17th Regiment N. I.
Assistant Surgeon W. Rowland, Queen's Royals.
Doctor Morgan, Member of Medical Board.
Surgeon K. Macaulay, M. Establishment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—12, Dutch Brig Netherlander, H. Batten, Commander, from Batavia and Muscat, left Batavia 3d August, left Muscat 30th October. H. C. S. of War Clive sailed from Muscat 29th October going up the Gulph.

Do. 13th Brig Vigilant, C. Morcy, Commander, from Mauritius.

Do. 14th Ship Asia Felix, George Jellicoe, Commander, from Calcutta 15th October.

15th Ship Carron, Captain Thomas McCarthy, from Calcutta 15th October.

Passengers per Dutch Brig Netherlander.—Mr. W. M. Blanchangen, Mr. T. W. Fish, Free Mariner, Mr. Gimber H. C. Marine, Mr. Johannes Armenian Merchant.

Per Asia Felix.—Mrs. Jellicoe and Child.

Passengers per Ship Carron.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Darby, Mr. Mercer, Mr. MacCarthy, Mr. and Miss W. Capon.

DEPARTURES.—November 12th Grab Sullimany Rahimany, Sumsooden Nacqudah, to Surat.

Do. 13th Ship La Constance, A. Regnaud Commander, to Mauritius.

Passengers per La Constance.—Mr. E. Pandell, L. Reymonen, 16 Convicts.

16th Ship James Scott, Captain R. Richards, to China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 3, Ship Lalla Rookh, Captain H. Stewart, from London, left 20th July.

DEPARTURE.—None.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS—24. H. C. Ship Investigator, R. Lloyd, from Rangoon 4th October.

25. Ship Hope, Thomas Hill, from Portsmouth 8th June, and Madras 6th October.

26. French Ship Adipe, Des Landes, from Havre de Grace 17th June, and Bourbon 1st September.

27. Swedish Ship Calcutta, C. H. Mereen, from Stockholm 16th May, Cowes 6th, and Madeira 25th June.

Arab Ship Derrea Beggy, Nacodah, from Juddah 29th August, and Malabar 21st September.

Ditto. Caudry, Nacodah, ditto ditto.

Ditto Hammadee, Bellaul, from Juddah 30th September.

Dutch Bark Rajah Wallie, P. Rough, from Batavia 9th September.

23. Arab Ship Fattle Moine, Mahomed Sallah, from Muscat 2d September, and Allepee 1st October.

29. Schooner Leith, D. Glass, from Penang 22d September.

Passengers per Investigator:—Major W. S. Gully, H. M. 87th Regiment; Lieutenant L. Halsted,

ditto; Mr. L. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. William Lindquist; Mr. James Hutton; seventy-four Privates, Sick, H. M. 87th Regiment; sixty Followers and thirty-five Lascars.

Per Hope, from London:—Mr. Blackwood, Cadet.

Per Dutch Bark Rajah Wallie, from Batavia:—J. Gilmore, Esq. and J. Grant, Esq. Merchants; Captain Hackman, and 5 Natives.—From Singapore: Lieutenant Tienney, Company's Service.

DEPARTURES.—25. Ship Indian Oak, J. Reid, for Rangoon.

27. Arab Ship Osmany, Mullam Hamed, for Mocha.

28. Ship Caroline, W.^m Kidson, for London.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, 13th Nov. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. T. Carr, B. Hutt, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Eliza Maria, eldest Daughter of P. Free, Esq.

At Matoonga Church on Thursday morning the 16th inst. by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. Sub-Conductor Archer, to Mi s Mary Gillum.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday last, the 12th of Nov. the Lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Hawtayne, of a son and Heir.

On Wednesday, the 15th Instant, the wife of Mr. Gabriel Sarsakes, of twins, a son and daughter.

At Bhooj, on the 12th of October, the Lady of Capt. Holland, Sub. Asst. Comy General, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the Evening of the 12th October, at Bhooj, the Infant Son of Capt. Holland, S. A. C. G.

On Monday the 13th Inst. Mrs. Jane Wilson, Mistress of the Girls' Central School, aged 37 years. In the death of this much lamented woman, her husband has lost a most amiable and affectionate partner, her three infant daughters a fond and tender mother, the Education Society a most zealous, devout and active servant, and her acquaintance in general an accomplished and sincere friend.

At Cambay, on the 5th Instant, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Captain J. Finlay, 4th Regiment N. I. sincerely and deservedly regretted by all his brother officers.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Palamcottah, on the 26th of Oct. J. Caswall, Esq. to Mrs. Fullerton, Widow of the late Captain Fullerton, of the Engineers.

At St Mary's Church, on Monday the 23d Oct Mr. George Francis, to Miss Susanna Rogers.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 1st of November, The Lady of The Honorable H. S. Grœme, Esq. Member of Council, of a Son.

At Coimbatore, on the 16th Oct. the Lady of J. Morton, Esq. Asst. Surgeon, of a Daughter,

On the 5th October, at the Neilgheries, the Lady of John Sullivan, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Kulladghee, on the 13th of October, the wife of Serjeant Major B. W. Aynge, 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Arcot, on the 22d October, Charles Edward Ricketts, only son of Lieut. E. A. Langley, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, aged 1 year and 27 days.

At Arcot, on the 27th of August, Lieutenant Charles Thwaites, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

At Secunderabad, and the 20th October Lieut. G. W. Thompson, H. M. 30th Regt.

At Tranquebar, on the 10th October, Amadis Morrell, youngest son of Mr. J. Morrell, aged 11 years, 9 months and 4 days.

At Secunderabad, on the 20th October, Louisa Jane, infant daughter of Lieutenant Codrington, 46th Regiment N. I. aged 10 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Monghyr, on the 14th October, by the Reverend T. Christian, C. Antisell, Quarter Master Sergeant, Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, to Mrs. Mary Rogers.

BIRTHS.—At Bomandae Factory, Nuddeah, on the 10th October, the lady of E. Thompson, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, Mrs. John Bell, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 22d October, Mrs. C. Cornelius, Junior, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 24th October, the lady of Captain George Story, Madras Army, of a daughter.

At Revelgunge, on the 9th October, the lady of Capt. Heyman, 13th Dragoons, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, Mrs. John Bull, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th October, Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 27th October, Mr. E. Brands, Assistant at the Presidency Pay-master's Office, aged 43 years.

At Dum-Dum, on the 1st October, Joseph H. Redmond, Rough Riding Corporal, Horse Artillery Depot and Riding Establishment, aged 25 years; leaving a widow and child to bemoan his loss.

At Cuttack, on the 16th October, Richard Bechur, Esq., aged 37 years.

Europe.—In May last, on board the Eliza, on his passage to England, Walter Ogilvie, Esq. M. D., late Senior Member of the Medical Board at the Bengal Presidency.

On board the same ship, Mrs. Helen Boyd, widow of the late James Boyd, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

On the 24th May, at Impington house, near Cambridge, Mrs. Hoyenden, relict of the late Walter Hovenden, of Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire.

On the 5th of June last, at Mr. Guerney's Seminary, Notting Hill House, Kensington, John Edmonstone Boileau, aged 16 years, the eldest son of S. H. Boileau, Register in the Persian Deparment.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NOVEMBER 1, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¾ *Premium*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Borkers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26¼ *Premium,*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... ¼ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokiers in buyring and selling Public Securities, viz. 106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees .....2⅛ *Discount.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. P. Thompson, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam.

The Ship Maitland was working into the Downs on the 26th of June.

The Lonach, from Bombay, passed by Portsmouth on the 30th June.

The Triumph, Captain Green, from Bombay, reached Deal on the 8th July. The Bussorah Merchant, Capt. Mortimer, reached Deal on the 9th July.

The Alacrity, from Bombay, reached Deal on the 10th July.

The amount subscribed in Prussia, for the use of the Greeks, is said to be £30,000. The enthusiasm of the Germans in favour of the Greeks is said to be very great.

In Ireland several lives have been lost during the election proceedings at Tralee. Some rioting had occurred, when the military were ordered out by the Magistrate, who fired upon the people. Three persons are said to have been killed, five dangerously and four severely wounded---one a female. Such was the excitement occasioned by those terrible doings, that one letter says, "Colonel Crosbie told Lord Ennismore that his conduct in ordering out the military was ruffianly, and instantly horse-whipped him!"

The Preston election finished on Monday, when the numbers were as follow:

Stanley, 2044—Wood, 1974—Barrie, 1653—Cobbett, 995.

The two former were of course returned, but both the latter stated their intention to petition the House on the subject.

It seems that Don Pedro, the Emperor of the Brazils, is so contented with his transatlantic dominions, that he has renounced the Crown of Portugal in favour of his daughter, who is to be married to her uncle, the celebrated Don Miguel: such is the current report, but when we consider the turbulent character of the latter, and combine it with his intimate connexion with the Queen his mother, who has long suffered a a kind of state imprisonment for rebellion against the Government, we are inclined to doubt its correctness.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at St. Peterburgh, where he has been received with all the honours due to his rank and his post of Ambassador Extraordinary.

A duel had been fought between Mr. Lambton, M. P. for Durham, and Mr. Beaumont, one of the candidates for Northumberland, in consequence of an imputation thrown on Mr. Lambton by Mr. Beaumont at the election. It terminated without bloodshed.

An insurrection has taken place in Valencia, a principal city in the department of Venezuela, at the head of which is General Paez, for the purpose of obtaining the establishment of the Federal system of Government in Colombia. We shall give the particulars in our next, if possible.

We are most happy to announce (observes a morning paper) the safe arrival of that undaunted and indefatigable traveller, Captain Clapperton, at Loccatoo, the residence of his old friend, The Sultan Bello.—This information is from Mr. James, who is resident at Whydah, and a sort of agent to the mission, who dates the 20th of April. This is a grand point gained. Mr. Dickson, who pursued a different route through the kingdom of Dahomey, was at a place called Cha, from whence he expected to reach Youri in a few days.

Mr. John Farquhar, the owner of Fonthill Abbey, died on the 6th July, aged 73.

Sir Stamford Raffles died on the 5th July, at Highwood.

Major General Robert Haldane, c. b of the East India Company's Servive, died on the 21st June.

Admiral John Holloway died at Wells on the 26th June.

[*Madras Gaz. Nov.* 4.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Calcutta; the 23d October, 1826.

Rs.	*As.*		*Rs.*	*As.*	
Prem. 27	0	Remittable Loans at 6 P. Ct.	26	0	Prem.
Disct.	0	8 5 Per Cent Loan, of	1	0	Disct.
Prem.	0	2 New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0	4¼	Disct.

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

1 11 *a* 1 11½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs..... 2 0 *a* 2⅛

On Bombay 30 Days Sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98

Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs

BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5300 to 5400.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1826.

Mr. J. G. Deedes, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway, Ditto ditto.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1826.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Bareily.

Mr. J. C. D. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. H. Graham, Judge and Magistrate of Seharunpore.

Mr. R. Walker, Judge and Magistrate of Futtehpore.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, Magistrate of Gorruckpore.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Magistrate of Nuddeah.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th October, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant George Parlby to be Captain, vice Burrows deceased, 30th September, 1825.

Cornet Archibald Edmund Bromwich to be Lieutenant, vice Murray deceased, 12th August, 1825.

George Arthur Brownlow, Gentleman, to be Cornet, vice Bromwich, 12th August, 1825.

11th Light Dragoons.

Captain James Tomlinson, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Wetherall who exchanges, 17th October, 1825.

Cornet William Handley to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stewart promoted, 8th April 1826.

Charles Robertson Hyndman, Gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Handley, ditto ditto.

13th Light Dragoons.

Captain Richard Brunton to be Major, by purchase, vice Higgins promoted, 2d March, 1826.

To be Captains.

Captain Charles Wetherall, from the 11th Light Dragoons, vice Tomlinson who exchanges, 17th October, 1825.

Lieutenant John Horatius Maitland, by purchase, vice Brunton, 2d March, 1826.

To be Lieuetnants, by purchase.

Cornet John Guy Evered, vice Lang promoted in the 8th Foot, 17th February, 1826.

Cornet Thomas Frederick Hart, vice Brown promoted, 8th April, 1826.

To be Cornet, by purchase.

Richard Gethin, Gentleman, vice Hart, 8th April 1826.

16th Light Dragoons.

Cornet Edward Guest to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong promoted, 8th April, 1825.

Lieutenant James Douglas, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Smyth promoted, 22d April, 1825.

Benjamin Noris Everard, Gentleman, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Guest, 8th April, 1826.

Assistant Surgeon James Mouat, M. D., from the 13th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Mallock promoted in the 46th Foot, 13th March, 1826.

1st Foot.

Captain David Deuchar to be Major, by purchase, vice Graham who retires, 6th April, 1826.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James Bland, without purchase, 2d March, 1826 ---Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Bland to the Company, Ensign Church to the Lieutenancy, and Mr. James Browne's appointment to the Ensigncy, in succession to Havey, died.

Lieutenant James Vernon Fletcher, by purchase, vice Deuchar, 6th April, 1826.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign John Wells Butt, without purchase, 2d March, 1826 ---Cancels Ensign Butt's promotion, vice Bichner, deceased.

Ensign and Adjutant John Mullin, to have the rank, 3d March 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Ensign Mullin, vice Carter, deceased.

Lieutenant Arthur Lyttleton Macleod, from the HalfPay, vice Samuel Sargeant, whose appointment has not taken place, 9th March, 1826.

Ensign Augustus Howard Ormsby, vice Williamson, deceased, 22d March, 1826.---Cancels Ensign Ormsby's promotion, vice John McGregor, died.

Ensign Tyrrell Mathias Byrne, vice Bichner, deceased, 23d March, 1826. --Cancels Ensign Byrne's promotion, vice Dug. Campbell, deceased.

Lieutenant William McPherson, from the West India Regiment, vice Bland, 24th March, 1826.

Ensign Alexander Mackenzie, by purchase, vice Fletcher, 6th April, 1826.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign James Ritchie, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, 7th April, 1825.

Ensign Francis Carr, from the Half-Pay 3d West India Regiment, vice Ormsby, 22d March, 1826.

William Devaynes Bedford, Gentleman, by purchase, vice Mackenzie promoted, 6th April, 1826.

Arlaby Mead Wilmot, Gentleman, by purchase, vice Campbell appointed to the 4th Foot, 7th April, 1826.

Francis Hoskins, Gentleman, without purchase, vice Butt, 8th April, 1826.

6th Foot.

Lieutenant Thomas Duke to be Captain, vice Cox, deceased, 28th August, 1825.

Ensign William Warrington, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Duke, 28th August, 1825.

13th Foot.

Lieutenent Hon'ble Frederick Howard, from the Half-Pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson appointed to the 52d Foot, 30th March, 1826.

Serjeant Major W. Hutchins to be Adjutant, with the Rank of Ensign, vice Fenton promoted, 13th September, 1825.

Second Lieutenant Charles White, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Pearson deceased, 13th April, 1826.

Hospital Assistant John Robertson M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Mouat appointed to the 16th Light Dragoons, 13th March, 1826.

14th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Ralph Budd, by purchase, vice White appointed to the 32d Foot, 16th March, 1826.

Lieutenant William Moir, from Half-pay 37th Foot, vice Cain appointed to the 3d Foot, 27th March, 1826.

20th Foot.

Ensign Robert McDermott to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Moore appointed to the 15th Foot, 23d February, 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Ensign McDermott, in the 44th, vice Paton, deceased.

Francis Hearle Stephens, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McDermott, 23 February, 1826.

30th Foot.

Ensign C. H. Marecheaux to be Lieutenant, vice Gregg, deceased, 6th April, 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Ensign Marecheaux, vice McLeod resigned.

Thomas Robert Burrowes, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Wilson deceased, 16th August 1826.

Edward Regan Gregg, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Marecheaux, 5th April, 1826.---Cancels the appointment of Mr. Waldron, vice Marecheaux.

31st Foot.

Ensign William Marsden Wetenhall, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ruxton promoted, 16th March, 1826.

John Cassidy Stock, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Minchin promoted, 23d March, 1826.

38th Foot.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James Horton Law, vice Birch deceased, 9th September, 1825.---Cancels Lieutenant Law's promotion, vice Forster, deceased.

Brevet Major Wilson Kingdom Rains, from the 41st Foot, vice Woodward who exchanges, 8th April, 1826.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign William Henry Minchin, from the 31st Foot, vice Law, 9th September, 1825.

Ensign J. Jackson Louth, vice Torrens deceased, 11th September. 1825.

To be Ensigns.

Theophilus Jenkins, Gentleman, vice Maclean, whose appointment has not taken place, 2d March, 1826.

Alfred Whittle, Gentleman, vice Louth, 23d March, 1826.

41st Foot.

Captain John Corfield, from the 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice Burrowes deceased, 23d March, 1826.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Hay, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vesturme promoted, 8th April, 1826.

Ensign James Gardener Inglis, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Gray who retires, 22d April, 1826.

44th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Edward C. Mathias, vice Gledstanes deceased, 16th August, 1825.

Ensign Edward H. Clarke, from the 4th Foot, by purchase, vice Langmead promoted, 4th March, 1826.

Ensign Arthur Arundel Browne, from the 13th Foot, by purchase, vice Hawkins promoted in the 89th Foot, 13th April, 1826.

To be Ensign J. D. Young, Gentleman, vice Mathias, 16th August, 1825.

45th Foot.

Ensign John Du Vernet, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Geddes promoted, 8th April, 1826.

To be Ensigns by Purchase.

George Herbert Clarke, Gentleman, vice DuVernet, 8th April, 1826.

Alexander Murray Tulloch, Gentleman, vice Lewis promoted in the 89th Foot, 9th April, 1826.

46th Foot.

Captain Robert Martin, from the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain, vice Miller appointed to the 24th Foot, 8th April, 1825.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward John B[illegible] from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Gleeson appointed to the 90th Foot, 8th April, 1825.

Lieutenant Edward William Romer Antrobus, from Half-Pay 13th Foot, vice Ashhurst appointed to the 3d Foot, 27th March, 1826.

To be Ensign by Purchase.

Charles William St. John Wall, vice Legh promoted, 8th April, 1826.

47th Foot.

Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, from Half-Pay 77th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bryan O'Donnell Bennett, who exchanges, 30th March, 1826.

48th Foot.

Major James Taylor to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Erskine deceased, 8th June, 1825.

Brevet Major Jamef Thomas Moriset, to be Major, vice Taylor, 8th June, 1825.

Lieutenant William Reed to be Captain, vice Moriset, 8th June, 1825.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edwin Griffiths, from the 2d

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the [illegible]1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE *PRABHOO*, Hind[illegible] the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS [illegible] BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, a[illegible]RIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra pape[illegible], are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Smith appointed to the 60th Foot, 10th April, 1825.

Ensign William A. McCleverty, vice Reed, 26th August, 1825.---Cancels the promotion of Ensign O'Brien, vice Reed.

Ensign William Bell, vice Vincent deceased, 23d March, 1826.

54th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward Wells, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Dalgety appointed to the 70th Foot, 19th April, 1825.

Ensign Henry Rose Clarke, vice Fenton deceased, 16th August, 1825.---Cancels the promotion of Ensign Clarke, vice Fraser deceased.

Ensign Richard Burton, by purchase, vice Crofton who retires, 12th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Francis Kirkham Tincombe, from Half-Pay 30th Foot, vice Thomas appointed to the 26th Foot, 13th April, 1826.

To be Ensign.

—— Bayley, Gentleman, vice Clark, 16th August, 1825.—Cancels the appointment of Mr. Bayley, vice Man promoted.

Charles Daintry, Gentleman, by purchase, vice Inglis promoted in the 41st Foot, 22d April, 1826.

59th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant John Harris Arnold, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Leslie appointed to the 72d Foot, 8th April 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Ensign Peacock, vice Leslie.

Ensign William Fuller, by purchase, vice Amherst promoted, 8th April, 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Ensign Fuller, vice Griffith cashiered.

To be Ensign by purchase.

Richard Barnardiston Yates, Gentleman, vice Fuller, 8th April, 1826.

67th Foot.

Ralph Allen Gosset, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Warrington promoted in the 6th Foot, 2d March, 1826.

Quarter Master Serjeant

William Mew to be Quarter Master, vice Johnstone deceased, 16th February, 1826.

87th Foot.

Ensign Perceval Ramsay to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Harley appointed to the 32d Foot, 8th April 1826.

Charles Urquhart, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ramsay promoted, 13th April, 1826.

89th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Robert Lewis, from the 45th Foot, by purchase, vice Macdonald appointed to the 80th Foot, 2d March, 1826.

Ensign John Montgomery Russell, from the 12th Foot, without purchase, vice Mackie appointed to the 3d Foot 27th March, 1826.

Lieutenant William Gorse, from Half-Pay 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Palmer appointed to the 65th Foot, 22d April, 1826.

Unattached.

To be Lieut. Colonels of Infantry by Purchase.

Lieutenant and Captain Francis Dawkins, from the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, vice Lieutenant Colonel William Gravatt, (Colonel), who retires, 8th April, 1826.

To be Captains of Infantry by Purchase.

Lieutenant George Croasdaile, from 3d Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Joseph King Stewart, from 11th Light Dragoons, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Lewis Versturme, from 41st Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant John Gordon Geddes, from 45th Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Brotherton Browne, from the 13th Light Dragoons, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Walter Ogilvy, from 44th Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Hon'ble Jeffery Amherst, from the 59th Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Robert Williams, from the 44th Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Thomas Armstrong, from the 16th Light Dragoons, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Edward Strathern Butler, from the 1st Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant Charles Agnew, from the 4th Light Dragoons, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant William Childers, from 41st Foot, 8th April, 1826.

Lieutenant John Rowland Smyth, from 16th Light Dragoons, 8th April, 1826.

Memorandum.

The Christian Names of Cornet Reynolds, of the 11th Light Dragoons, are "Richard Anthony," and not "Henry A." as formerly stated.

The Commander in Chief directs that all Officers belonging to the 3d Regiment, or Buffs, or who may be appointed to that Corps in this Country, will proceed to the Depot at Chinsurah, and there do duty until the arrival of the Corps in Bengal, or until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th October, 1826.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

1st Foot.

Lieutenant J. T. Holebrooke to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Harvey deceased, 11th February, 1826.

Ensign W. H. Church to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Holebroke promoted, 11th February, 1826.

James Brown, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Church promoted, 11th February, 1826.

14th Foot.

Captain B. Whitney, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Ainsworth who exchanges, 16th September, 1826.

44th Foot.

Captain Jos. B. Ainsworth, from the 14th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Whitney who exchanges, 16th September, 1826.

48th Foot.

Ensign A. Erskine to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Nixon deceased, 10th September, 1826.

William Francis Stubbs, Gentleman, (Volunteer) to be Ensign without purchase, vice Erskine promoted, 10th September, 1826.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant Robert McDermott, 20th Foot, appointed to the 44th Foot, in General Orders of 6th January 1826, will remain and do duty with that Corps until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th October 1826

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

1st Foot.

Richard Going, Gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Byrne promoted, 9th April, 1826.

30th Foot.

William A. Mounsey, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mansel promoted, 1st December, 1825.

46th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Tarwell, from the Half-Pay, vice Madigan appointed Quarter Master, 24th November, 1825.

Ensign Francis Ingram, by purchase, vice Henry Stuart promoted, 3d December, 1825.

To be Ensign by Purchase.

Joseph Davies, Gentleman, vice Ingram, 3d December, 1825.

To be Quarter Master.

Lieutenant James Madigan, vice William Barfoot who retires upon Half-Pay, 24thNovember, 1825.

To be Pay Master.

Pay Master James Grant, from the 89th Foot, vice Anderson who exchanges, 24th November, 1825.

59th Foot.

Captain Henry Duggan Courtayne, from the Half-Pay, to be Captain, vice James Doran who exchanges, 24th November, 1825.

89th Foot.

Pay Master Joseph Jocelyn Anderson, from the 46th Foot, to be Pay Master, vice Grant who exchanges, 24th November, 1825.

Unattached.

To be Captains of Infantry by Purchase.

Lieutenant John Windsor Stuart, from the 6th Foot, 5th November, 1825.

Lieutenant Henry Stuart, from the 46th Foot, 3d December, 1825.

Lieutenant William Chark Langmead, from the 44th Foot, 4th March, 1826.

Lieutenant George Ruxton, from the 31st Foot, 4th March, 1826.

To be Lieutenant of Infantry by Purchase.

Ensign Peter Lege, from the 46th Foot, 3d December, 1825.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Appointment, as stated in the Gazette of the 19th Instant, (November 1825) has not taken place:

14th Regiment of Foot---Hospital Assistant — Giffney, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Evers appointed to the 86th Foot.

The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers have been antedated to the dates stated against their names, but they have not been allowed any back pay:

41st Foot---Lieutenant Tathwell, to 20th August 1824.

87th Foot---Lieutenant Smith, to 6th June 1825.

" " Lieutenant Thomas, to 23d August 1825.

" " Ensign Dudley, to 9th November 1825.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st October, 1826.

The undermentioned officers have Leave of Absence, for the periods specified.

11th Light Dragoons---Lieutenant Tritton, for six Months, from 10th October, to proceed to Calcutta, on most urgent private affairs.

16th Lancers---Lieutenant Neale, for six Months, from 5th October, to proceed to Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.

13th Light Infantry---Captain McPherson, for Six Weeks, from 20th October, to proceed to Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Thomas, in extension for One Month, from 12th October.

45th Foot—Captain Hemming, in extension for Two Months, from 20th October, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

45th Foot—Ensign Meik, in extension for One Month, from the 22d October, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

47th Foot—Major Backhouse, for One Year, from date of Embarkation, to precede his Regiment to England.

48th Foot—Captain Brotheridge, for One Year, from date of Embarkation, to proceed to New South Wales, for the purpose of retiring upon Half-pay.

59th Foot—Lieutenant Pitman, for One Month, from 20th October, to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

59th Foot—Pay Master Wright, from the 14th to the 23d October, to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

67th Foot—Captain Vaughan, for One Month, from the 25th October, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Detachment Orders by Col. Cotton, Commanding these, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, dated 10th ultimo, appointing Serjeant Mulligan, of 31st Regiment, Hospital Serjeant, are confirmed.

The Station Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, Commanding at Berhampore, dated the 16th Instant, directing Lieutenant Sutherland and Ensign and Adjutant Hutchins, of the 13th Regiment, to proceed in charge of the Sick Men, Women and Children, belonging to that Corps to Dinapore, and appointing Doctor Mouat, to the Medical Charge of the same, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Mouat, late of the 13th Light Infantry, and who was appointed to the 16th Laucers in General Orders of the 4th Instant, No. 60, will continue to do duty with the former Corps, until further orders, and Lieutenant Caine, late of the 14th, and now of the Buffs, will continue to do duty with his former Corps until its arrival at Berhampore, when he will immediately proceed and join the Depot at Chinsurah.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th October, 1826.

The Commander in Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to His Majesty's Army, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to restore in the person of Major General Dalzell, the Earldom of Carnwath.

Lieutenant Colonel Cassidy's Regimental Order of the 11th February last, appointing Lieutenant Booth, Interpreter to His Majesty's 31st Regiment, during its progress by water from Calcutta to Dinapore, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names; viz.

30th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant M. Andrews, 28th January, 1823.

59th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant James Burn, 1st October 1826.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified.

44th Foot—Brevet Captain Evans, for one month in extension, from the 1st to 30th November, for the purpose of retiring on half pay.

59th Foot—Major Cast, from 25th October to 24th December, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

A. MACDONALD,

Adjt. Gent. of H. M. Army in India.

BOW BAZAR BALL.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,--Altthough I was not present at the Fancy masked Ball at the Bow Bazar, yet the description I have received from those who were, is withal so entertaining, that I cannot resist the temptation of giving you a short account of it.

The time proposed for the commencement of the revelry was, I believe, 8 P. M. but owing to the great want of politesse and punctilio in some of the Gentlemen, the Ladies were precluded from amusing themselves on the light fantastic toe till some time after nine; indeed so impatient were some of them, that having called for chairs in the lower Verandah, they sat in anxious expectation of the arrival of some few swains to lead them down to some pretty tune,

The fore part of the house was elegantly decorated with a transparency in which two figures were represented which my informant could not distinctly see, but which he thought were intended for Venus and Adonis in the bower of love. A sort of bamboo work with leaves fixed to it gave the whole of the Verandah a most romantic appearance.

At length, dancing commenced, and as motley was the only wear, some of the gentlemen who stood up cut most ludicrous figures. At one time a fellow passed you resembling more a mohock than an inhabitant of the City of Palaces; at another, a pretty Spaniard, then another, who had assumed the garb of a female. But the most provoking fellow was the Chinese. He must needs express himself in the jargon of the celestial empire which offended some delicate ears; till at length he proceeded so far with his ribaldry that one or two of the Company felt inclined to get his porboscis between their fingers. Here commenced a scene not easily described. The poor Chinaman apparently had no friends or they would not have suffered him to engage in a pugilistic contest with about half a dozen who kept belabouring him in a manner not very pleasing to his organs of feeling. At first a blow from one side sent him reeling, then the friendly knock of some other person supported him from the fall. In this manner they went on till the claret from the noses of some of the gentry who had entered the Ring, reminded them that it was time to desist, and that they did not do, without a mutual promise to renew the contest the subsequent day.

During the whole of this time the Ladies were on the qui vive. Dancing ceased, and a degree of gloom was cast around the room which the re-appearance of the fisticating Gentlemen instantly dispelled. Mirth once more prevailed, and after several of the latest Quadrilles had been danced with much spirit, grace and eclat, the gentlemen led the ladies to the Supper Room.

The supper table groaned under the weight of some of the choicest dishes, and the Ladies sat to it with good cheer, as did some of the Gentlemen who were fortunate enough to procure seats. The wine flowed in bumpers and the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" was perhaps never better realized: indeed it was a pleasure to hear some of the Ladies refuse brandy and water, which was so immodestly offerred to them from time to time. After the viands were removed (from the table to the mouths of the party) a few appropriate toasts were drank, and the Company left the table quite satiated, to resume dancing.

My informant here considered it proper to withdraw as Aurora had already hinted the approach of morn. Whether such conviviality as I have described reigned till the last visitor retired, I am unable to say; but the presumption is that the characteristic good humour of the party was maintained.

I understand that some vain persons who profess a deal of good breeding and sobriety intimidated Prince Brian Boroimbe, and that he did not in consequence honor the Ball Room with his company. But let such persons enjoy their own opinion, For my part I can see no harm in revelries of this nature. The ennui that at present prevails among us dull citizens must be destroyed; and what is better calculated to remove it than a masked ball, enquires.

Calcutta, 4th Oct. 1826. QUISBY.

[*Ben. Hurk. Oct.* 7,

The admission of natives as petty jurors must continue for a long period at least, to be wholly inoperative. The acquirement of the English language to a sufficient extent for such a purpose, is confined to the principal members of the native community, and they certainly will think it neither an honour nor a pleasure to be placed in a jurybox, even with European tradesmen. Individuals of any other description are wholly out of the question, as neither in knowledge, nor in character, are they competent to sit in judgment upon offences against morality or law. We are disposed to think that a great mistake has been committed in the construction of this law as applicable to the natives, and that to have rendered their services beneficially available, they should have been rendered eligible to the Grand Jury especially: in that situation, their knowledge of their own language, and what is still more valuable, their knowledge of their countrymen, would be of invaluable assistance to their English associates, and their co-operation with a number of persons of the first respectability, would convert the duty into an honour, of which they would be fully sensible and would be the most powerful incentive that could be offered to their feeling and maintaining a proportionate degree of moral and intellectual elevation. The omission, we trust, will be rectified as soon as opportunity may occur, as till then, the law is a dead letter as far as the natives of India are affected by its provisions.

[*Govt. Gaz. Oct.* 26.

The following may be depended upon as a correct representation of what was said to the Grand Jury on Monday last by the Chief Justice, respecting the Statute of the 7th of the King C. XXXVII. entitled "an Act to regulate the appointment of Juries in the East Indies."

"I do not think I ought to omit to mention to you, that I received last night the Act of Parliament, which has recently made a material alteration as to the Juries of the Court. It is very short, and provides only that, whereas hitherto *British* subjects only have sat on Juries, hereafter, under regulations to be made by the Court, all good and sufficient persons resident in Calcutta, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, shall be qualified and liable to serve on Juries: with two exceptions, namely that Grand Juries must be composed entirely of persons professing the Christian Religion, and so must all Petit Juries for the trial of Christian persons.—Two purposes seem to be attained by the act. First, it removes, as to the Natives in Calcutta, a part of that distinction which has prevailed between British and Indian Subjects, and is a declaration that the latter, though they have not been included under the term "British Subjects," as it is used in the Statutes relating to India, yet are no less the subjects of the British Crown, than persons born in the United Kingdom. Vague ideas have prevailed both here and at home on this point, but no Judge who has acted under the Letters Patent, by which this Court was constituted, can ever have entertained any doubt, as to persons born within the territories possessed by the H. C. in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. They are unquestionably as much subjects of the King as if they were born in Windsor Park. It is another effect of this Act, that it marks the willingness of the Imperial Legislature to impart to the Indian subjects, such British institutions as they are qualified and prepared to use beneficially. This is neither the time nor place for expressing any opinion, whether it would be now, or ever will be, desirable or practicable to introduce Juries beyond the limits of the seats of Government, nor do I possess such a knowledge of the interior of India, as would authorize me to speak with any positiveness upon the question. But I must observe, that in imparting this privilege to the Indian subjects within Calcutta (or imposing this duty on them, if it ought so to be termed,) the Legislature has not been in any hurry. As far back as 1783, forty-three years ago, in a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, which I believe was drawn up by Mr. Burke, it is said, that "your Committee, on full enquiry, are of opinion, that the use of Juries is neither impracticable, or dangerous in Bengal."

"Upon the value of the institution of Trial by Jury it cannot be necessary that I should say any thing to you, who are English gentlemen. The advantage to a people, that questions of fact affecting property and life should be decided by persons drawn from their own class of society, and conversant with such facts as they are called upon to consider, instead of the matter being left entirely to Officers appointed by the Government, must be obvious to every reasonable being. It is so obvious, that trial by Jury, though fitted also for the most refined states of society, has subsisted amongst the most rude. It was in vigour amongst our Saxon Ancestors and is still in its prime amongst ourselves. With a difference of form only, it was a favorite mode of trial under the Hindoo Law, and is recommended for adoption, in the present state of India, by some of the ablest of those who conduct its Government. I need only refer to the published opinions of Mr. Elphiustone, the present Governor of Bombay. These considerations I hope will have their effect in recommending the institution to the Hindoo and Mahomedan residents of Calcutta: but they need not have any apprehensious of being prematurely forced into an adoption of it. There are many difficulties which stand in the way of our admitting, even those who are willing. The first is, their imperfect knowledge of the English language. Many of the proceedings of the Court, are not interpreted in the usual course of the trials: some of them could not be interpreted. The observations of the Judges, perhaps fall under the first head: the speeches of Counsel under the second: the importance of these last, would be much increased, if we should ever have the assistance of Juries in Civil cases: and as to the first, I would ask you to consider, as an illustration, the difficulty which there would be in explaining in English to a Hindoo or Mahomedan, the nice distiuctions upon which it may depend, whether an act be Murder or Manslaughter. There are other difficulties arising from prejudices which we are bound to respect as far as we can: a Hindoo Juror of Caste, would feel religious scruples in taking any kind of food, or even a glass of water, in the Court House, though he were fainting. A further difficulty arises from the character of the Oath which is usually administered here. We have, for some time, been employed in enquires on this subject, and we are still carrying them on, but there are some doubts remaining. Our object is to learn, what form of Oath would be considered, by a Hindoo of sound sense, and of an honest mind, to be most binding on his conscience, and we shall endeavour to make such provisions as will not exclude from serving on Juries, any Hindoo whose scruples have a foundation. Gentlemen, I have thus stated to you some of the purposes of the Statute, some of the benefits of which it affords a hope, and some of the difficulties by which its introduction is opposed, and I trust that in any conversation you may have with intelligent natives, you will assist them in coming to an understanding of the institution which it affords to them, and of the advantages which they may derive from it: in this way, you have the means of doing much, and whatever private opinions any of us may entertain, I need hardly say, that as the Legislature has made the enactment, it is the duty of us all to give it effect.

"The task is left to the Court of preparing Rules for that purpose. We shall direct our attention to this object without delay, and probably shall take for our model, as far as it is applicable to this country, the Act which was framed by Mr. Peel in 1825, for the consolidation of the Jury Laws at home, but until these Rules are completed, we shall be glad to receive any suggestions from those who are qualified to give them, and especially from the Gentlemen of whom the Grand Juries of the Court are composed."—*Supplement to the Govt. Gaz. of this morning.*

[*The India Gaz. Oct.* 26.

We notice, with extreme regret, in a late English Paper, the following insidious *Woolwich* paragraph:—

"We trust our readers perfectly understand that the fellow of the name of Herbert, a serjeant, who deserted at the seige of Bhurtpore, and actively assisted in pointing the guns of that fortress against his countrymen and his General, belonged to the GUNNERS of the East India Company—*none of the gallant and honourable corps the Royal Artillery are employed in India.** This explanation is, we know, unnecessary to persons acquainted with the service, but we should be sorry that even ignorance should give rise to a calumny against such a body of men as the "English Royal Artillery."

We have republished the above because it conveys more than a mere insinuation against the Bengal Artillery: we consider it as an ominous hint of an impending measure, long since agitated, which we had hoped had been abandoned. We fear, however, that the Duke of Wellington's appointment to a seat in the Board of Control has revived the project we allude to, of sending to India two or more Battalions of Royal Artillery.

The Court of Directors have hitherto stoutly and effectually opposed the measure, and we hope they will continue to protect their own Artillery from such a disgrace so long as they have the power to do so, for were even one Royal Artillery Battalion to come to India, their Officers, so numerous in proportion to those of the Indian Artillery, and their high rank, would supersede all the superior Officers and Captains of the Indian Artillery in every command and situation. Even the Commandants of Artillery at the several Presidencies would be perpetually thrust and kept out of their present commands because they are debarred from rising above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army until a general Brevet takes place, whereas in the Royal Artillery, the Lieutenant-Colonels rise regimentally to be full Colonels with rank in the army as such. The Royal Artillery have also three Colonels and three Lieutenant-Colonels, while the Bengal Artillery have but one of each of those ranks to a Battalion.

We should be glad to learn in what respect the *Indian* Artillery are inferior to the *Royal*? The officers are the same; many of them educated in the Royal Artillery at Woolwich! and all of them infinitely better fitted by local experience and knowledge of dialect and manners and acquaintance with the resources of this country, to direct the operations of that most important branch of Indian military force, necessarily composed as it is of six or eight natives to one European. As to the Europeans of the two corps, wherein lies the difference of original stuff, of training, of fitness for Indian service, whatever there may be is in favor of the Indian Artillery acclimated and familiarized to intercourse and cooperation with native artillery-men, drivers, artificers, lascars, syces, grass-cutters, bildars, magazine men, and coolies.

[*Beng. Hurk, Oct.* 27.

Our opinions are fixed, that Mr. Buckingham, or any other Gentleman, publishing a newspaper in India, for the purpose of proving to the Indian public *i. e.* the Hindoos, that the English (who are about one in three thousand in the Peninsula) are guilty of all sorts of mismanagement, and misgovernment, should be put down---always excepting the case, that we have no desire to keep Hindostan in our hands. If we wish to lose it, there is no reason on earth why we should not go the most straight forward way so to do.

But as Mr. Buckingham is, by his own account, very much in want of money, we let all hostility towards him on political grounds rest. We have no objection to find Lord John Russell and his friends clubbing their purse to relieve a brother Whig in distress---suggesting however, that there are the distressed manufacturers, and the Spitalfield weavers, and poor Mr. Waithman with his 400*l.* subscription, and many other objects of charity at present afloat, which may have prior claims on their compassion. If, passing by them, they think fit to subscribe for Buckingham, we cannot object to it---it is no longer a question of politics.

There are only two things which we wish to mention on the subject:--First, that Lord John Russell has, by presiding at a charitable meeting, very quietly got rid of any pledge to produce a Committee of the House of Commons, the obtaining of which in the last Session was an accident if not a manœuvre; and his Lordship may therefore, in no small degree, be delighted at the alternative;---and, secondly, that Mr. Adam, against whom all the complaint is made, was a Whig. We do not know how this fact has escaped the notice of Lord John Russell and his oratorical friends at the Thatched-House---*Representative, June* 5.

[*John Bull, October* 28.

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* Is it meant to deny that desertions from Royal Artillery ever took place in Flanders or the Peninsula?

Sultanpore Benares, October 20, 1826.---The Governor General passed the Station of Sultanpore from Benares, at half-past one on Wednesday the 18th, and anchored the same evening about two miles above Chunar, at which place he did not land. On the first appearance of the Fleet the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, was drawn out in Review order upon the Banks of the River, and on his Lordship's pinnace coming in front of the Regiment, he was greeted with a general Salute. When his Lordship's pinnace was first seen, it had but little sail set, but on the circumstance of the Regiment being drawn out at noon to salute being made known to his Lordship, he immediately and kindly directed that all sail should be made, in order that the Officers and men should be exposed as little as possible to the effects of the Sun.---*Bengal Chronicle.*

[*Beng. Hurk. Otc.* 30.

It would appear from our letters from Pinang that Prince of Wales' Island has become so overgrown with jungle to the very doors of George-Town, that a free and proper circulation of air cannot be expected, while the generating of vapours of the most obnoxious quality is a natural result of neglecting to clear the ground. The present Governor has the credit of cutting down and clearing, whereever he can; but nothing short of some act from home, empowering the *abatement of nuisances* with a greater plentitude of authority, will make Prince of Wales' Island what it was in respect of healthiness. In point of political importance it is rising, or fancies it is, from the accession of territory and authority lately bestowed on it, or rather about to be—for the Charter annexing Singapore and Malacca to Pinang has nor yet reached Prince of Wales' Island. In point of commercial importance the Island has certainly of late fallen off. It is understood, however, to be so fully settled, that the appointment of the Resident Councillors at Malacca and Singapore had actually been made at home, and the delay in the signing of the Charter ascribed to his Majesty's illness—as also the delay in sending out the Commission to the new Judge at Pinang, who is there at present without his credentials. The authorities at home, when they annexed Malacca and Singapore to the Southward to Pinang, were not aware of the acquisition of territory which this Government had obtained to the Northward in Mergui and the Coast of Tennasserim; otherwise it is problematic how far they would have stretched the other arm to the extent they would have done. We mentioned the other day that Captain BURNEY had been able to do little or nothing with that power, who it seems is determined not to give up its new acquisitions on the Queda side. The measure of handing over Singapore to Pinang is of course strongly reprobated at the former place: and the fine dreams, in which people were indulging as to a grand Eastern Emporium of trade arising at that settlement, have vanished. We have not heard how the Honourable Court intended to have disposed of the late Resident at Singapore, removed, of course, by the new arrangements from his appointment; but it is fortunate that other events have rendered the knowledge and service of Mr. CRAWFURD available in a department to which he had devoted so much attention, and already acquired so well earned a reputation.

There appears to be no doubt, now, in the minds of the Pinang residents, that the Bengal troops are to be removed and their place supplied by Madras Regiments. The arrangement is far from palatable to the Pinang folks, who maintain, that it will tend to break off their connection with Bengal to which they naturally look, as the source of their trade, and the medium of rendering these Islands prosperous and productive. The economy of the measure too, turns out to be in favour of the Bengal troops—the Madras Sepoy costing more than the Bengalee.

[*John Bull, Oct.* 30.

Native Papers.—Jaypur.—Advices from this place have been received to the 28th of last month, and the Thakurs were still arriving in this city. On the 23d, Rawell Biri Sal having an audience of the Resident, Hookem Chund was sent from Court to join them, but as he arrived, the Rawell quitted the house by another door, and Hookem Chund returned without accomplishing the objects of his mission. On the 25th, Bokhtawer Sing, the son of Raja Abhay Sinh of Khunri, had an audience of the Maharaja, and presented a Nuzzer of 50 mohurs: it was currently reported that he was furnished by the Treasury of the Sircar with 101 mhours for his present, but that he had lodged 51 with the banker, Raja Sheo Dash, for his own use. On the 26th, some of the officers who had accompanied Chantha Ram, returned to this city, and messengers announced his arrival at Shapura. It is said that the Dowager Rani is disposed to transact business with the Residency, through Hookem Chund and Chautha Ram, but that this arrangement is opposed by some of the Sirdars.

Dehli—His Majesty's attention, since his return to the city has been directed to the adjustment of pecuniary matters. Hussein Khan reported, that having formerly had occasion to raise 10,000 rupees, he had entered into a bond of 12,000, receiving 8000 at the time, and a promise to pay two thousand more in a few days, but that on demanding payment, the lenders had refused to advance the balance, declaring that he had received the whole: as the dispute subsisted for some time the merchants had carried it into Court, and obtained a decree of 12,000 rupees, and applied to the magistrate of Koel to seize his property in payment, orders were given to inquire into the case. The son of Hafez Ramzani presented to his Majesty a copy of a treatise on the Small Pox, translated from English into Persian by Dr. Ludlow.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

Baqerguni.—The latest advices state that in this district, and particularly in the zeminderi of Raja Kalisunker Ghosal, fever had been generally prevalent. Fortunately, however, the disease has not been of a fatal character, and few lives have been lost. The rice crop in this district is very abundant this year, but one or two showers are required to bring it to perfection.—*Sombad Kaumudi.*

[*Govt. Gaz, Oct.* 30.

English News.

JOHN BULL.---JANUARY 22, 1826.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,---I feel great diffidence in addressing you, and should hesitate a long time before I ventured to throw myself upon your consideration, and through you upon that of the public; but the state of my case is desperate, and since it has recently been decided that beggary is a crime, and that those who dare to relieve distress with their own money are punishable by law, I prefer at once appealing to you.

The fact is, Sir, that I am a superannuated lady's footman—my present situation is unbearable---I began the world in the service of the MARGRAVINE of ANSPACH, and was then accounted---I say it with all possible modesty---a remarkably fine young man---her HIGHNESS never admitted *low* persons (I mean in stature) to the honour of her livery; and many a time, until the present SIR LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON chose a cream-coloured coach for her Highness instead of a yellow, have I, under favour of the foreign scarlet, been taken for one of the *elite* of Carlton House.

The Margravine went away, and I became the hanger-on of a Duchess's carriage, who shall be nameless, since she is no more. The black breeches and gold bands did not quite suit my taste, and I rejoice to find that they are now out to all intents and purposes. However, speaking figuratively, as well as literally, I hung on until her Grace dropped off---then *me voila*---I had an offer from the Lord Mayor's household. The livery was handsome, and one changes one's master there, like an almanack, every year---but the Lord Mayors have an unpleasent smell about them, and they go to the Old Bailey and the Blue Coat School, and all those horrible places where one might catch unpleasant disorders, so I declined, and made a push at Pall Mall---but it would not do.

I then, Sir, thought of MR. COUTTS---the late very respectable banker---but just as I expected a character from the late MR RAYMOND, of Drury-lane Theatre, I was taken ill---he died---and when I was about to renew my negociations a melancholy circumstance occurred which determined me not to engage in a place where I might, perhaps, be kicked out at a moment's warning.

There was a house, which shall be nameless, in Surrey, where an opening presented itself, but tallow candles were whispered to me, and I fell back; I had at that time a fancy for SIR HENRY WRIGHT WILSON'S service, for I thought the sugar-loaf buttons were becoming; but the story about the sister and the annuity disgusted me, and I cut *that*. So I went on, sipping and smelling and never coming to the point, like MACHEATH, in the operative mendicant's opera; for I was made for a lady's footman, and I will, even now, back myself against any other two yards and an eighth of humanity behind a carriage or at candle-light in that capacity.---However to my distress---

I embarked in the service of a *noveau riche* (not HAYNE, upon my honour), one of the mushrooms, who blazed for a season and then not only went out, but went off---*me voila* again---I looked round me---I was then nearly fifty---called myself young---bought Tyrian dye, which turned my hair blue, and rubbed the bald place on the crown of my head with Russia oil, which smelt unpleasantly. Still no place---the ladies all voted me too old, too fat, too this thing and too that thing---until at last, dear MR. BULL, I got a situation in a place where I dare say you have never been, but which I know you have heard of---called Montague-place, Bedford-square---next door but one to your excellent friend MRS. RAMSBOTTOM.

And now hear me---In this dreadful solitude, all one sees is the new pointed house of Old Cavendish (what a place for a CAVENDISH) at the corner a mews, where a man lets glass coaches (I heard MR. RAIKES make a joke at my master's, about a singer in a glass coach---he called him *Veluti* in *Speculum*----MR. RAIKES dines with us on off days, and always makes this joke everywhere), and a gothic window out of a modern house in Russell-square. Well, Sir---in this infernal place I am obliged to be up every morning before nine (the butler has been in the family twenty years---wears cotton stockings, and never washes his feet)---they allow no eggs---only cold meat for breakfast---there is no regular housekeeper---my mistress's

own maid is a dowdy, with fingers like radishes unwashed, with squat nails, not nice---the two housemaids absolute gorgons, and the coachman, who is admitted to the privilege of *our* servants' hall, a dreadful person, smelling of the stable worse even than MRS. HOPKINS's batch, *Oh, Giovi Omnipotente*, as the Dutch say---what am I to do!

A particularly ill-done dinner is put down about one---sometimes coarse shoulders of mutton, (a joint for which my cousin John left the service of a noble Lord in the Cabinet some years since,) or cold meat, or hashes, or perhaps that workhouse Turbot, a brill; or some skate, with very secondary butter for sauce. However, this I could bear; but the carriage, built by some man nobody ever heard of, is called to the door; the steps are so hard and stiff there is hardly any pulling them down, my mistress having thick legs and no daughters makes things worse, and after having rammed and jammed an infernal brass fist with a stick in it, which my master considers elegant, by way of handle to his coach, till I get it fast, up I mount and away we go, and any body may see my carves in cottons (no silk in the morning) shaking like elongated moulds of blancmange all the way we rattle along---all the fault of the builder---no LEADER---no GOBBAL, BAXTER and MACKLEW---no HOULDITCH, but some goth in Whitechapel---this I could bear, but will you believe it, Sir, my master drinks port wine at and after dinner, and enforces my attendance in the room---what can I do?---no claret---no flirtations---no look out---sniffing the drift air of St. Giles's and seeing nothing but Hackney Coaches,---cannot give up the place, although I don't get more than a half-pay lieutenant in the navy after all; but I am an oppressed man---I feel myself injured, and am. I confess, discontented: if you would take me in hand, and recommend me to some person of taste and judgment, I would go for half the money; but till I am sure of another burth I should be foolish to risk the bird in hand---will you say one word in your correspondents, or put in my letter altogether; it may excite enquiry, and if anybody wishes to communicate with me, any of the Highgate or Kentish Town stages will bring the letter, for upon my word I hardly know whether this district is within the range of the regular twopenny post,---I am, Sir, your's in affliction,

To JOHN BULL, ESQ. JOHN TROT.

THE SCOTSMAN.---JUNE 10.

PHILADELPHIA in 1824; or a Brief Account of the various Institutions and Public Objects in this Metropolis. CAREY and LEA, Philadelphia. August 1824. 24mo.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for this little book, which gives a good description of a very interesting town. New York is the most populous city in the United States, and the first in point of trade; but Philadelphia is the literary capital of the Union; its civil, economical, and scientific institutions are generally more numerous and perfect: and it is in it, rather than in any other town, that we discover the full strength of Transatlantic civilization. Though the new world borrows necesarily from the old, yet the peculiar circumstances of the new country, the superior liberty which the people enjoy, their emancipation from the influence of old institutions, prejudices, and associations, lead them to deviate from their models in many points, and give something of a novel character to their civilization. The adoption of the language, laws, and literature of England, has made North America essentially an English country, but New York is not exactly the counterpart of Liverpool, nor Philadelphia of Edinburgh.

The origin of Philadelphia derives no lustre from mythological or legendary lore. No martyrs' bones were found to sanctify the spot, nor did Neptune or Minerva lend a hand when the foundations were laid. So late as 1682, William Penn, acting from unclassical notions of mechanical and commercial advantage, selected the site, then part of a wild forest, bought the ground from the Indians, and began the building of a city, which has advanced steadily, and had a population of 121,000 souls in 1820, that is, 138 years after it was founded.

The local government of Philadelphia is less democratical than that of some other American cities. It is vested in 15 aldermen, appointed by the governor of the state, and holding office during good behaviour; a mayor, chosen by the two councils out of the body of aldermen; a select council, chosen by the people for three years; and a common council, elected by the people annually. The city proper, which contains 63,000 inhabitants, sends six members to the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the suburbs and county, containing 73,000, send seven more.

The annual mortality on an average of seven years ending 1823, was 3,263, or 1 in 37, which is rather greater than in New York and Boston, but rather less than in Baltimore. The persons who die above the age of 70, form about 1-16th of the whole. In 1822 the most prevalent diseases producing the mortality, were as follow:---

	Philadelphia.	New York.
Fevers.....	510	394
Bowel affections....	451	301
Consumption..... ..	488	624
Total mortality.....	3591	3231

The exports and imports of the four principal towns in 1823, were in English money,

	Exports.	Imports.
New York....	£3,910,000	£6,430,000
Boston.....	2.320,000	3,210,000
Philadelphia...	2,100,000	2,900,000
Baltimore.....	1,100,000	1,080,000

The licenced, registered, and enrolled tonnage belonging to Philadelphia in 1823, was 82,151 tons. This is not one third of the tonnage belonging to New York: but it is greater by 2000 tons than the whole registered tonnage of Ireland in December last.

There are in Philadelphia and its vicinity above 30 cotton *factories*, which employ 3000 persons, and have on an average 1400 spindles each. The number of cotton looms is estimated at 5000. There are 15 breweries, which employ 170 persons, and sell malt liquor to the value of £66, 000.

From the list of trades and professions, we select the following:---

33 Artists	36 Distillers
148 Attornies and Councillors at law	127 Printers
	117 Physians
18 Copper-plate Printers	1 Steam Enginemaker
46 Engravers	
59 Coachmakers	6 Musical Instrument-makers.
6 Chocolate and Mustard Works	

It appears, however, that some of these numbers include not merely masters, but such journeymen as are householders.

About one third of the stock of the United States' national debt is held by citizens of Philadelphia, who draw from this source an annual revenue of 1,700,000 dollars, or L374,000 There are *ten* banks in the town, whose united capital amounts to 9,816,000 dollars, or L2,150,000: and capital of the United States' Bank to the amount of L1,000,000 is also held by the citizens. There are *eight* Insurance Companies, whose capital amounts in all to L880,000. The value of the whole *real* and *personal* estate and other property in the city and county of Philadelphia (the county is about half the size of Mid-Lothian) is estimated as follows:---

	Dollars.
Capital in Government stock..	29,182.500
Stock in United States Bank....	4,545.818
Stock in the City Banks	9,816 000
——in Insurance Companies ..	4,000,000
——in bridges, canals, and turnpikes	5,600,000
Real estates (lands, houses, &c.)	70,142,160
Personal estates (shipping, merchandise, stock of manufactories, bonds, mortgages, plate, furniture, &c.)	35,000,000
Total	158,286,478
In English money	L34,700,000

In no single circumstance has America so great a superiority over Britain as in its periodical press, and this superiority has arisen from two causes; first, our insatiable system of taxation, which spares nothing; and secondly, the anti-jacobin spirit of our government for the last thirty years, which induced it to tax newspapers expressly with the view of narrowing their circulation. The newspapers published in Philadelphia are:---

Daily papers (five morning and six evening)	11
Three times a week	1
Weekly	6
Hence the number of publications weekly from the newspaper press must be ..	75

The eleven daily papers are said to circulate above 3,000,000 of copies per annum, and hence each must have about 1000 subscribers. As the whole number of papers sent by post in the year is only 648,000, it follows, that about 2,500,000 papers remain for circulation among the 121,000 inhabitants of the town; that is there are about 20 papers a year for each man, woman, and child, about 40 papers for each person of full age, or 30 papers for each, if we limit the circulation to male adults only! Now, Edinburgh, with 150,000 inhabitants (including Leith) has not one daily paper, puts forth only 18 publications weekly, circulates about 650,000 copies annually, of which about one-half, or 320.000 copies circulate within the city. This allows eight papers per annum for every person of full age, or one *tenth* part of what falls to the share of the Philadelphians! Glasgow has not one daily paper, and only 12 publications weekly. Liverpool has only eight papers, none of which is published more than once a week! Manchester has, we believe, about the same number, and of the same description! There are, in fact, about ten times as many newspapers published in the United States as in the British Isles, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. There is also about ten times as much advertising; that is to say, one of the most efficient engines for the promotion of trade and industry, operates, in that country, with ten times the activity with which it operates here. Now, the great secret of this difference is, that the American journals are exempted both from stamp duty, advertisement duty, and paper duty. A daily paper which costs here nine pounds per annum, costs there from eight to ten dollars (35s. to 43s.) or 1½d. each number. A weekly paper which is charged 31s. 6d. here, costs 8s. 6d. there. Advertising is low in proportion. We hope the mercantile part of the public, to whom newspapers and advertisements are indispensable, will think of this, and petition Parliament on the subject next session. The present duties affecting newspapers are a most pernicious obstruction to business, which Government might remove without loss; for half the present rates would yield as large a sum as is now received.

Philadelphia had, we believe, the honour to be the first spot where religious liberty was fully and solemnly established. All men here have full permission to "search the scriptures," and draw their principles from the fountainhead, and no wealthy Establishment stands by, with bribes in the one hand to ensnare the conscience, and penalties in the other to terrify human weakness. The Jesuits here may ply their intrigues, and Anti-Christ raise his horns in full day; truth and reason smile at such bugbears; no alarms are felt or affected; and no man glides into Congress on the shoulders of shouting multitudes, by raising the cry of "Church in danger," or "no Popery." It is delightful to see that this perfect freedom promotes both piety and peace---that there is less wrangling and more religion than in the British Isles, where Christianity is "part and parcel of the law of the land." This is one of the invaluable truths which America in her bright career has shed upon the world. There are 77 congregations in Philadelphia, viz.---

Presbyterians -	15	German Lutherans	4
Methodists -	12	Catholics - -	4
Episcopalians -	10	Dutch Reformed -	3
Baptists - -	6	Of other sects -	17
Quakers - -	6		77

For the sake of comparison, we may mention that Edinburgh and Glasgow, the one with 150,000, and the other with 160.000 inhabitants, have each about 63 congregations, including sectaries small and great.

There are 26 Bible, Missionary, and Tract Societies enumerated in Philadelphia, and 27 hospitals, almshouses, asylums, or other benevolent and humane institutions.

The Literary institutions are numerous. The city library, established by Franklin, has 24 000 volumes. The entry money is 40 dollars, and the annual payment two dollars. There are 15 other public libraries, containing from 2000 to 6000 volumes each; and among the number a Law library, a Medical, a Quakers', a Mercantile, a Theological, &c.

There are three Medical Journals published in Philadelphia, and three or four Magaziues.

There is an University, with 11 professors, who lecture on the various branches of medicine and Surgery, and the cognate sciences of Chemistry, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, and Botauy. There are, besides, thirty or forty private lecturers on the chief branches of Medical Science, and others on Architecture, Mechanics, Mineralogy, Metaphysics, &c. Certainly no city of the same size is more abundantly supplied with the means of scientific instruction.

Elementary education is equally well provided for, it being a fundamental law of the state that all indigent children, however numerous, shall be supplied with the means of instruction. There are 8 schools in which education is dispensed gratuitously on the Lancasterian system, to 1700 children. The charge is found to be about 4 dollars per annum for each child; the boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls sewing and knitting in addition. There are 66 Sunday schools, in which 8860 scholars are taught by 1014 teachers, who act without salaries. There are other charity schools, which we cannot enumerate.

The admirable regulations of the Philadelphia prison, which have humanised the system of gaol discipline throughout the world, are described at length, but they have been so often printed before that we shall not copy them. The number of convictions for offences punishable with imprisonment, has trebled in Philadelphia within the last 20 years; but this may partly arise from a more strict police lessening the chances of escape to criminals.

Among the greatest works projected and executed by the Philadelphians, are those of the Schuylkill, which by a series of dams, locks, and canals, have rendered that river navigable for boats as far as the coal mines in the mountains. These works are perhaps unique in their kind, and at the expense of a million and a half of dollars (L330,000) have opened a line of inland navigation 111 miles in length, and procured for the town an inexhaustible supply of excellent coal. By means of 28 dams, the river which is shallow and full of rapids, is rendered navigable for 47 miles, in lengths from ¾ to 3 miles; and 24 canals or cuts, varying from ¼ to 22 miles in length, continue the navigation along the intervals between the dams, for a distance of 64 miles. On these dams and canals there are 28 guard locks, and 92 chamber locks. The 28 dams have each a fall varying from 6 to 30 feet, and altogether afford an amount of water power sufficient to drive 400 mills. The works can deliver from 10 to 20 millions of bushels of coal annually, that is from 350,000 to 700,000 tons.

Philadelphia has two wooden bridges of admirable construction over the Schuylkill. The one of three arches is 1300 feet long, and cost L50,000. The other consists of a single arch, of 340 feet span, the largest arch in existence, and cost L33,000. The roads near Philadelphia are of the best kind, and many of them cost from 7000 to 11,000 dollars per mile.

The police of the city consists of a captain, a lieutenant, and 95 watchmen, who are also lamplighters. The whole expense of watching and lighting is about 36,000 dollars, or L8000. This, we believe, however, is only for the city proper, and not for the suburbs.

The expenditure of the city in 1824, was 155,000 dollars, or L34,000, but this includes L8000 for the police establishment, and L15,400 of interest on debt contracted for the city water works, &c. The salaries of the civic officers amount to 17,035, dollars, or L3740 The salary of the Mayor is 2000 dollars (L440), of the Treasurer (chamberlain) the same, of the City Clerk one half of this, or L220.

The most splendid perhaps of all the public works executed at Philadelphia, are the public water works, which we regret that we cannot now describe in detail. Suffice it to say, that after employing steam engines to raise the water of the Schuylkill, and finding that the expense was ruinously heavy, the town at last adopted the plan of running a dam across the river. The dam, which is 1600 feet long, "backs" the water six miles up the river, and produces a fall of six or seven feet. On a race connected with this dam, three large water wheels are placed, which have a fall of the depth mentioned; and every 30 gallons that operate upon these wheels, raise one gallon to the reservoir, which is 102 feet above the low tide, and 56 above the highest part of the city. These three wheels raise 4,000,000 of gallons in the 24 hours, and the supply could be increased to 10,000,000 of gallons (a quantity sufficient for London), by adding seven more wheels. The dam, mills, reservoirs, and pumps, cost 432,000 dollars, or L94,000. The expense of attending and working the water works is found to be only one-fiftieth part of that of the fuel and attendance of the steam engines, supposing the same quantity of water to be raised. Philadelphia justly boasts now of being better supplied with water than any large city in the world; and it is believed that this advantage has contributed to keep the city free from the yellow fever.

Upon the whole, this little volume gives us a high idea of the intelligence, wealth, enterprise, and active philanthropy of the citizens of this prosperous and improving town. It is, and we hope it will long continue, one of the great lights of the western world.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

(*From Ackermann's Repository of Arts, &c.*)

Dinner Dress.---Dress of Pomona green gros de Naples; the corsage made moderately high, and slightly full in back and front, and ornamented with folds of shaded grenadine, which diverge from a cameo in the center of the crepe lisse tucker, pass across the bust, and meet in a bow behind. The sleeves are short and rather full, with sleeves en gigot in white crepe lisse over them, which are confined at the wrist with rattan bead bracelets, fastened by a cameo. The skirt has two rows of fluted lozenges in shaded grenadine; the longitudinal points connected by a broad flat band of gold-coloured grenadine; beneath is a broad wadded hem or rouleau. The head-dress is very large, and composed of shaded barège or grenadine, with a profusion of white ostrich feathers on the left side. The hair parted in front, and arranged in large curls. Gold ear-rings à la Flamande; gold chain and necklace. Circular reticule of ponceau velvet, edged which gold, and trimmed with British lace; strings of ponceau and white satin. Short white gloves, white satin shoes, painted gauze fan.

Ball Dress---White tulle dress worn over a "Haiti blue" satin slip; the corsage high across the bust, very full, and set in a band; the sleeve short and full, with a wreath of China roses down the centre, from the shoulder to the band round the arm. The skirt is decorated with cornucopias of blue and white satin, and a wreath of flowers, emanating from the top of each, falls gracefully, and unites with the point of the next cornucopia; a full puffing of tulle, over a rouleau of blue satin, terminates the edge of the dress. Ceinture of Haiti blue; the ends long, the one of white, the other of blue satin ribbon, entwined, and brought across to the opposite side, just above the border, and fastened with a bow and end of each. Head-dress of blue gauze lisse; a bow on the right side, confined by a broad plait of hair, which passes behind a small chaplet of roses, placed rather forward on the head; the hair in large curls. Pagoda ear-rings of highly wrought gold; necklace and bracelets of the same; the latter outside the gloves, which are of white kid. Grenadine scarf, white satin shoes.

DEAL, JULY 4.—Wind E by N.—Arrived and remain, the Hon, Company's ship Thomas Grenville, Manning; Cæsar, Watt; and Mary Ann, O'Brien, from Bengal.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 4.—Passed by Coromandel, Boyes, from London for Bengal. Passed by from London, the Asia, Adamson, for China; and the Cambridge, Baker, for Bombay.

"PETERSBURGH, June 21.—" His Majesty, the Emperor, has made a present to the Don Cossacks, of the sabre usually worn by the Emperor Alexander. This most valuable present, which was brought by General Kammenow, was delivered with great solemnity on the 21st May, at Novo Tscherkask. Lieut. General Howaisky, Hetman of the Cossacks, made an affecting speech to the numerous spectators, and it was resolved that the 21st of May should henceforth be kept as a holy day.

WINDSOR, July 10.—The King continues to take his usual drives, almost daily, to Virginia Water, where his Majesty and suite take an excursion on the Lake, and afterwards dine in a marquee, erected on its margin for the accommodation of the King.

The account of the state of Duke of York yesterday was very flattering—"His Royal Highness is mending fast."

Fire in St. Petersburgh.

Letters were yesterday received in the city, dated St. Petersburgh, 11th June, 1826 (old style). The following is an extract from one of them, addressed to a highly respectable house, concerning

the dreadful fire which occurred at Cronstadt, some short time ago.

"The shipping and lighters were all towed out of the Mole by the steam boats, under the orders of the Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Gloucester, and with the assistance of her officers and men—so that, not a vessel, or even a plank, was lost. Indeed, from all I can learn, it was chiefly owing to the judgment and coolness of Captain Horton that the ships were got out.

"I have just seen———, who estimates that the loss to the holders of deals is one million and a half of rubles. The quantity of deals destroyed was, 100,000 dozen of deals for exportation, and 50,000 dozen of second sort.

Manufacturing Districts.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

ROCHDALE, July 8.—I would that I could inform you that the promise of an improvement in trade, which I announced in my last communication, had been realized: but I am sorry to have to state, that such has not been the case. Every thing is now again looking as bad as bad can be, and I do not suppose that there has been a duller week than the last, since the commencement of this period of distress.

Accounts from Columbia state, that the Government had past a law, funding all Government papers, and fixing the interest to be paid from July next. Upon the receipt of the news of the insurrectionary movements at La Guayra, an embargo was laid. The town gates were closed, and great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of persons and property. The Intendant of La Guayra, it is stated, was the bearer of despatches from General Paez to Bolivar. Affairs remain in an apparently tranquil state.

From the Hampshire Chronicle.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 8.—On Thursday, the Kains transport, Lieut. Burdwood, agent, arrived from the Isle of France, with the remainder of the 56th regiment, under the command of Major Pritchard, which have since landed. The Kains sailed from the Mauritius on the 2d April; touched at the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th following, and found there the Samarang, Captain Dunn; passed St. Helena 7th May, and Ascension the 14th; the garrison at the latter Island was very healthy.

The Lords of the Admiralty have made a grant of 1000l to Captain Hayes, R. N. in consideration of his scientific improvements in naval ship building, as exemplified in the Champion sloop of war, and Arrow cutler.

DEAL, JULY 8.—Wind S. W.—Arrived the Triumph, Green, from Bombay.

JULY 9.—Wind S. W.—Arrived and sailed for the River, the Bussorah Merchant, Mortimer, from Bengal.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 8.—Wind S. W.—Sailed the Cambridge, Barber, for Bombay.

The Elizabeth, —— from Bengal, arrived at Bordeaux on the 1st July.

(*From the Etoile, dated Monday, July* 10.)

"CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.—"Hadi and Ibrahim Effendi, the Commissioners appointed to go to the frontiers to treat with the Russians, set out yesterday, accompanied by a very numerous suit. The Divan had before succeeded in adopting a very decisive measure relative to the troops to be organized, according to the European system, part of which will be taken from the Janissaries—a measure which, in the opinion of the Franks, may still give grounds for alarm to Christendom. To gain over the Janissaries, who have hitherto manifested so much aversion to this change, the Sultan has ordered, that the officers shall be chosen from the Janissaries. The soldiers are to receive 30 paras per day, bread, meat and rice, and also two uniforms per annum.

"These flattering promises have reduced the Janissaries to silence, and the Mussulmen are so eager that nearly 20,000 have already enrolled themselves.

"News has been received from the Morea, that Ibrahim has advanced to Trippolizza, where he is to wait for Redchid Pacha, in order to begin in concert their operations against Napoli di Romania.

"PARIS, JULY 9.—"The Perseverance steamboat, on board of which Lord Cochrane is going from London to Malta and the Ionian Islands, was obliged to put into Aimeira on the 11th June, because the crew were disorderly."

"BERLIN, JUNE 25.—The subscriptions for the children, women, and aged, in Greece, are very satisfactory. All classes, high and low, take a warm interest in the cause.

The sale of Indigo House this morning. The prices are certainly low when compared with the October sale, but when the general depression of all sorts of produce is taken into consideration, they are a low quality, which was taxed much above its present value, did not sell, but that of a good quality met with a sale at nearly last sale prices, and considerable spirit was evinced in purchasers for shipping.

The accounts from Lancashire, we understand, are rather more favourable to-day; the letters received by some of our first houses, state, that although it cannot be denied but that very great distress is felt there, yet upon the whole, the appearance of things is rather improved.

An eminent capitalist sent into the Bank to-day, specie to the amount of 150,000l.

"PARIS, JULY 10.—"The Government has received very important news from Constantinople, which is published in the *Etoile* of this day.

"On the 15th June the Janissaries revolted at Constantinople on account of the Nizam Djedid. It was reported among them that this new organization was by virtue of a decree of Soliman, yet, notwithstanding this, they took up arms. Sultan Mahmoud returned immediately from the country, caused the standard of the Prophet to be hoisted, and summoned all the faithful to it. Eight thousand Topschis have assembled and turned their cannon against the Janissaries, who for three days defended themselves in the streets and in their quarters. All those who did not submit have been exterminated. On the 19th tranquility was restored. It was not a moment interrupted at Pera. Sultan Mahmoud has displayed a degree of energy and courage which was not possessed by his uncle, Selim III, who perished in 1807, in an insurrection of the Janissaries against the establishment of the Nizam Djedid.

"It is thought that this revolt will render the Divan more accessible to the representation of the great European powers, who require the cessation of bloodshed in Greece."

It is understood that the Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday, by the King in Council, at the King's Castle, Windsor, to the 24th day of August next.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—It gives us great pleasure to observe, that a direct trade betwixt the port of Leith and India is soon to commence. A vessel of considerable tonnage is at present in the harbour loading for Calcutta. It is the first enterprize of the kind from the east coast of Scotland, and we wish it all possible success.

HORSE GUARDS, 24th June, 1826.—The King has been pleased to command, that henceforth every officer of the Army who wishes to be presented at a Foreign Court, shall make his application for that purpose, through his Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Charge d'Affaires (as may be) resident at the said Court, and through no other channel whatsoever—By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

H. TORRENS, Adjt. Genl.

GRAND DINNER.—On Thursday, the 22d ult. a very sumptuous dinner was given by the Captains of the Hon. East Ind a Company's Ships to Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, late Governor of Malacca and Singapore, which was numerously and most respectably attended. Captain J. F. Timins in the chair, supported by Captains William Stanley Clarke and John Lock, of the East India Direction. Many appropriate toasts were drank, accompanied by the most marked and kind expressions of regard and esteem for the individual to whom the entertainment was given.

A great degree of interest has been excited by ridiculous accounts which have been circulated respecting the Quarter's Revenue; the *Time-serving* politicians had exerted all their ingenuity to agitate the market, and put the class of people who read their newspaper into a sort of ferment, which however, the publication of the truth, perfectly opposite to their prognostics, has most happily allayed.

The period has arrived which was fixed by Parliament for the admission of foreign manufactures, into this country, our eyes are accordingly annoyed with hand-bills, placards, and advertisements, on every side, proclaiming the arrival of magnificent assortments of French silks, gloves, shoes, &c. &c. all selling at prices considerably lower than English goods of inferior quality.

LORD RADNOR—(LORD FOLKSTONE'S father!)—put Mr. Southey into Parliament for Downton, in consequence of having read that gentleman's able work, the "*Book of the Church*," and without Mr. Southey's knowledge; Mr. Southey now declines sitting, *because his income is small*—many of the gentlemen just returned have gone *into* Parliament for the very same reason.

The friends of the Attorney General gave that excellent and highly gifted man a splendid entertainment last week, at the Freemason's Hall, to celebrate his triumphant return for Cambridge University.

Lord Dudley Stuart has married a niece of Bonaparte's, and is living with his lovely bride at Mrs. Coutts's in Piccadilly.

The Lord Chamberlain has made a new and somewhat formidable change in his theatrical licences. In future the winter Theatres are to be closed for three months certain; and the Haymarket Playhouse is to remain open four months instead of seven as it has recently been permitted to do.

The *Journal des Debats* of Sunday states, that Lord Cochrane had collected a fleet of eight ships off Cape St. Vincent. His Lordship's flag-ship is said to be a steam vessel of 400 tons mounted with large guns (64-pounders) on Perkin's principle—His Lordship expects to be in Greece by the end of June.

Barnes Elms estate sold on Thursday for nine thousand nine hundred guineas—to any body wanting what may almost be called a *Rus in Urbe*, it is worth five times as much.

A small piece of ground in Lincoln, was sold last week, after the rate of more than 12,000l. an acre; a most convincing proof of the wretched state of the country and its resources.

Mrs. Rayner has just presented Mr. Cropley to the Perpetual Curacy of Wicken.

Poor Mr. Butterworth is dead—he was taken ill after his exertions at Dover, grew worse, and on Friday died.

The following are the returns to Parliament made up to the 11th July.

Members returned to serve in the New Parliament.

County of Oxford--William Henry Ashhurst Esq. John Fane, Esq.

University of Oxford--The Right Hon. Robert Peel, D. C. L. of Christ Church; Thomas Grimstone Bucknall Estcourt, M. A. of Corpus Christi College.

City of Oxford--James Houghton Langston, Esq. John Ingram Lockhart, Esq.

Borough of New Woodstock--The Right Hon. George Spencer Churchill (commonly called Marquis of Blandford); the Hon. Anthony Ashley Cooper, (commonly called Lord Ashley.)

Borough of Banbury--The Hon. Arthur Charles Legge.

County of Devon--Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, of Ketley, in the county of Devon, Esq. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, of Kellerton, in the said county, Bart.

Borough of Ashburton--The Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, of Testwood, in the county of Southampton; Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, of Haldon-house, in the county of Devon, Bart.

Borough of Tiverton--The Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, (commonly called Viscount Sandon) the Right Hon. Richard Ryder of Westbrook, in the county of Herts.

Borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness--John Bastard, Esq. John Hutton Cooper, Esq.

Borough of Oakampton--Sir Compton Domville, of Santry-house, in the county of Dublin in the kingdom of Ireland, Bart. Joseph Holden Strutt, of Terling-place in the county of Essex, Esq.

Borough of Honiton—Josiah John Guest, of Dowlais house, in the county of Glamorgan, Esq. Harry Baines Lott, of Tracy-house, in the parish of Awliscombe, in the county of Devon, Esq.

Borough of Plymouth—Sir William Congreve, Bart. Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

Borough of Bearalston---The Right Hon. Geo. Percy, (commonly called Lord Lovaine,) the Hon. Percy Ashburnham, of His Majesty's Grenadier Regiment Foot Guards.

Borough of Plyton Earle---The Hon. George Edgecumbe, of Mount Edgecumbe, in the country of Devon; Gibbs Crawfurd Antrobus, of Eaton-hall, in Cheshire, Esq.

Borough of Totness---Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Barnard.

Borough of Barnstaple---Frederick Hodgson Esq. Henry Alexander, Esq.

Borough of Tavistock---The Right Hon. William Russell, (commonly called Lord William Russell); the Right Hon. Hugh Fortescue, (commonly called Lord Viscount Ebrington.)

County of Wilts---John Bennett, of Pythouse, in the said county, Esq.; Sir John Dugdale Astley, of Everleigh house, in the same county, Bart.

City of New Sarum---The Hon. William Pleydell Bouveries, (commonly called Viscount Folkestone;) Wadham Wyndham, Esq.

Borough of Devizes---John Pearse, of Chilton-lodge, in the county of Berks, Esq.; Geo. Watson Taylor, of Erlestoke park, in the county of Wilts, Esq.

Borough of Marlborough---The Right Hon. George William Frederick Bruce (commonly called Earl Bruce); the Right Hon. James Thomas Brudenell, (commonly called Lord Brudenell.)

Borough of Chippenham---Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, of Shinfield-park, in the county of Berks, Esq.; Frederick Gye, of Wood-green, in the county of Middesex, Esq.

Borough of Calne---The Hon. James Abercromby, of Lincoln's inn, in the county of Middlesex, Barrister-at-law; Sir James Macdonald, of Woolmer-lodge, in the county of Hants, Bart.

Borough of Malmesbury---Sir Charles Forbes, of Fitzroy-square, in the county of Middlesex, Bart.; John Forbes, of the same place, Esq.

Borough of Cricklade---Joseph Pitt, of Estcourt, in the county of Wilts, Esq.; Robert Gordon, of Kemble, in the same county, Esq.

Borough of Hindon---The Hon. George Mathew Fortescue, the Hon. Arthur Gough Calthorpe.

Borough of Old Sarum---James Alexander, of Somerhill, in the county of Kent, Esq.; Josias Dupre Alexander, of Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

Borough of Heytesbury---Edward Henry A'Court, of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, Esq.; Henry Stafford Northcote, of Pyne's-house, in the county of Devon, Esq.

Borough of Westbury---Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart.; the Right Hon. Sir George Warrender, Bart.

Borough of Wootton Basset---Horace Twiss, of the Inner Temple, London Esq.; George Phillips, of Sedgley, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

Borough of Ludgershall--The Hon. George James Welhore Agar Ellis, of Spring-gardens, in the County of Middlesex; Edward Thomas Foley, Stoke Edith-park, in the county of Hereford, Esq.

Borough of Wilton---John Hungerford Penruddocke, Esq. Edward Baker, Esq.

Borough of Downton---Thomas Estcourt Grimston, Bucknall Estcourt, of New-park, in the county of Wilts, Esq.; Robert Southey, of Keswick, in the county of Cumberland, Esq.

Borough of Great Bodwin--The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knight; John Jacob Buxton, Esq.

City of Coventry--Richard Edensor Heathcott, Esq. Thomas Bilcliffe Fyler, Esq.

County of Huntingdon--The Right Hon. George Montagu (commonly called Viscount Mandeville); William Henry Fellowes, Esq.

Borough of Huntingdon--John Calvert, Esq.; James Stuart Esq,

County of Northampton—Wm. Ralph Cartwright, of Aynhoe, in the said county of Northampton, Esq.; John Charles Spencer (commonly called Lord Althorpe)

City of Peterborough—Sir Robert Heron, Bart; James Scarlett, Esq.

Borough of Northampton--Sir George Robinson, of Granford, in the said county of Northampton, Bart.; William Leader Maberly Shirleyhouse, in the county of Surrey, Esq.

Borough of Brackley--Robert Haldane Bradshaw, of Worsley hall, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq.; James Bradshaw, Esq. a Captain in His Majesty's navy.

Borough of Higham Ferrers—The Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, of Bishop's-Court in the county of Kildare, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

City of York—Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable Burton in the county of York, Esq.; James Wilson, of Sneaton-castle, in the said county of York, Esq.

County of Anglesey—Henry Paget, Esq. (commonly called Henry Earl of Uxbridge), of Plasnewyldd, in the said county of Anglesey.

Borough of Beaumaris—Sir Robert William, of Fryars, in the county of Anglesey, Bart.

County of Carnarvon—The Right. Hon. Thomas John, Lord Newborough, of Glyullison, in the said county of Carnarvon.

Borough of Carnarvon---The Hon. William Paget, (commonly called *Lord* William Paget.)

County of Monmouth---Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.; Granville Charles Henry Somerset, Esq. (commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset.)

Borough of Monmouth---The Hon. Henry Somerset; (commonly called Marquis of Worcester.)

Kinross (County).---Lieut-Col. G. E. Graham.

Stirling (County).---H. H. Drummond, Esq.

Ross (County).---Sir I. W. Mackenzie.

Ayr (County).—Sir J. Montgomerie.

Donegal (County).—Lord Mountcharles, General Hart.

Cavan—Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Saunderson.

Waterford, (County.)—R. Power, Esq. H. V. Stuart, Esq

Westmeath, (County).—G. Rochfort, Esq. H. M. Tuite, Esq.

Armagh, (County)—H. Canlfield, T. Brownlow.

Tipperary, (County).—Hon. F. A. Pritte, J. Hutchinson.

Ross. (Town).—W. Wigram.

Dumfries, (County)—Sir. W. J. Hope.

Roxburgh, (County).—H. F. Scott.

Kincardine, (County.)—Col. H. Arbuthnott.

Renfrewshire—John Maxwell, Esq.

County of Cromarty—D. Davidson, Esq.

County of Dumbarton--J. Campbell, Esq.

Borough of Cupar—Hon. H. Lindsay.

District of Burghs (Arbroath, Brechin, Montrose, Aberdeen, and Bervie—J. Hume Esq.

Crail District of Burghs.—J. Balfour, Esq.

Dunfermline District of Burghs—R. Downie, Esq.

Lauder District of Burghs—Lieut. Col. A. J. Dalrimple.

Borough of Wick, &c.—Sir H. Innes, Bart.

Bossiney—G. R. Tunno, Esq. J. S. Wortley, Esq.

Kirkcaldy—Sir R. Fergusson.

Lochmaben--Hon. W. K. Douglas.

County of Galway--J. Daly, Esq. R. Martin, Esq.

County of Caithness--Hon. Capt. J. Sinclair.

County of Argyle—Walter Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Inverness District—Robert Grant, Esq.

Tain—Sir Hugh Innes.

Elgin—The Hon. Lieut-General Alexander Duff.

PORTUGAL.

(*From the Journal des Debats of Friday, June* 23.)

PARIS, JUNE 22.

The following is the first part of the official pieces relative to Portugal, which the Moniteur has thought proper to publish to day. It will be observed that the most important, the Constitutional Charter, is wanting; let us hope that it will soon come out of the Ministerial portfolio, or that it will come to us through the English or American papers.

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil has issued the following

DECREES.

I.—It being equally suitable to the good of the Portuguese Monarchy and to the respect due to the Royal decress, that the Regency created by the decree of my august father, Don John VI. of glorious memory, dated the 6th of March of this year, be continued, I think fit to confirm the said Regency, which shall continue to govern till the installation of that which I shall name in the constitutional charter of the Portuguese Monarch, which I shall immediately grant: the said Regency will continue to execute this decree.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, April 26, 1826.

Signed by his Majesty as King of Portugal.

II.—Desiring to mark my reign in the Portuguese history by showing my principles of humanity, and by exercising one of the noblest of Royalty, I think fit to grant an amnesty to all Portuguese who are imprisoned, brought to trial, banished, or prosecuted for their political opinions, up to the date of my Royal decree; pardoning also all crimes of desertion, whether simple or complex, as well as all criminals condemned to three years' hard labour, banishment in the kingdom and out of it, as well as those who shall be under such circumstances, and have still three years before the completion of their punishment, whatever may be their crimes. The Regency of the Kingdom will see to the execution of the above, despatching the necessary orders to the competent authorities.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 27th April, 1826.

With the signature of his Majesty as King of Portugal.

ACT OF ABDICATION.

Don Pedro, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algerves beyond sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, of the Conquest, Navigation, and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India, &c. &c. make known to all my Portuguese subjects that it being incompatible with the interests of the Empire of Brazil, and to that of the Kingdom of Portugal that I should continue to be King of Portugal and the Algerves, and their dominions, and desiring, by all the means in my power, to render these States happy, I think fit, of my own accord, and by my own will, to abdicate and cede all the indisputable and incontestable rights which I have to the crown of the Portuguese Monarchy, and to the Sovereignty of those kingdoms, to my beloved, esteemed, and

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY CO[redacted]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page Supplement.)

dear daughter, the Princess Grand Para Donna Maria da Gloria, in order that as reigning Queen she may govern them independently of this empire, and by the Constitution which I thought fit to decree, grant, and cause to sware to, by *Carta de Lei*, of the 23d April, of this year; and I am further pleased to declare that my said daughter, the reigning Queen of Portugal, shall not leave the empire of Brazil, till I am officially informed that the oath shall have been taken to the constitution, conformably to what I have ordered, and before the ceremony of betrothing, preparatory to the union which I intend she shall contract with my most beloved and esteemed brother, the Infant Don Miguel, shall have taken place, and till the marriage has been concluded. And my abdication and cession shall not be carried into effect if either of these two conditions is not performed. For these reasons, I order all the Authorities who have a right to be made acquainted with my present *Carta de Lei* to cause it to be published, in order that my present determination may be known to my Portuguese subjects, I order the Regency of my said Kingdom to have it printed and published in the most authentic manner, that its contents may be actively executed; and it shall have the same force as an Ordinance passed in Chancery, though it be not so, on account of a contrary Ordinance that it shall not be passed there, from which I have thought fit, for this purpose, to deviate, though it remains in vigour, notwithstanding the want of the countersign, and other usual formalities, with which I am also pleased to dispense.

Given at the Palace at Rio de Janeiro, the 2d of May, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six.

(Signed) THE KING.

THE COURIER,---JULY 10.

WINDSOR, JULY 9.---His Majesty this morning, accompanied by his suite, attended Divine Service at the new private Chapel, near the Royal Lodge. The King's pony phaetons are ordered this afternoon at half past two o'clock when his Majesty will take an airing in the Great Park. His Majesty is expected to visit the Castle, and inspect the general improvements. Yesterday the King and visitors, together with his suite, passed the afternoon at Virginia Water, and dined at five o'clock under the marquee. His Majesty enjoyed several hours angling, and we are happy to state continues in good health and spirits. Lord and Lady Strathaven are on a visit to his Majesty.

The Duke of York continued going on well yesterday, when his Royal Highness was visited by the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, and the Princess Sophia. On Saturday Sir Herbert Taylor transacted military business with his Royal Highness the greater part of the morning. Soon after three o'clock the Royal Duke rode out in his open carriage and pair, and proceeded at a slow pace from Mr. Greenwood's villa to St. James's Park, and viewed the new building erecting for his future residence. His Royal Highness did not alight from his carriage, but passed the building in the Park and in the Stable-yard. His Royal Highness, we are happy to say, is evidently looking much better.

Yesterday the Princess Augusta attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

THE COURIER,---JULY 11.

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS THIS DAY AT TWO

Red Three per Cents. 77⅛	Bank Stock, 199½
Cons. Three per Cents. 76⅞	Long Annuities, 18 13-16
Three and a half per Cents. 84⅛	India Stock, 222½ ex. div.
3½ per Cents. Reduced 84⅛	India Bonds, 15
Four per Cents. 92½ ex.div.	Exch. Bills (2½d.) 9
Four per Cts. Scrip. pm. per.	Consols for Acc. 78⅛⅛
Four per Cts. 1826. 93¾.	

PRICES FOREIGN STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE.

Austrian 5 per Cent.	Mexican Bonds, 35½
Brazilian Bonds.	Mexican Bonds (1825). 42
Ditto (1825), dis.	Mexican Scrip dis.
Ditto, Scrip,	Guatimala Bonds.
Buenos Ayres Bonds.	Neapelitan 5 per Cents.
Chilian 6 per Cent.	Ditto (1824)
Colombian 6 per Cent.	Peruvian Bonds,
Ditto. Ditto, (1824) 28	Peruvian Scrip, dis.
Danish 5 per Cent.	Portuguese Bonds,
Danish 3 per Cent. (1825) 53¾	Prussian 5 per Cents. 91
French 5 per Cent. 98	New ditto,
French 3 per cent.	Bussian 5 per Cents. 79¾
Greek Bonds,	Spenish 5 per Cts (1818) 7½
Ditto. (1825),	Spanish ditto (18.3)

CAPTAIN MAITLAND'S NARRATIVE, &c.

[Second notice, Conclusion.]

From the Literary Gazette June 10.

As promised in our last Number, we now resume, for the sake of finishing our analysis of this important narrative.

"After the ship's arrival in England, Buonaparte seldom left the cabin earlier than five o'clock in the afternoon, passing his time in walking up and down the after-cabin, reading a great deal, and often falling asleep on the sofa, having within these two or three years become very lethargic."

When officially informed that he was to be sent to St. Helena, (a destination which had at first given rise to very angry remonstrances on the part of his suite, and to a declaration from himself that he would never go—construed into a menace of suicide), * Capt. M. observes—

"His mind had, by this time, been so much prepared by the newspapers for that event, that he did not shew any very strong emotion at receiving the intimation; though he complained in strong terms, of the injustice of such a measure. As, however, the admiral's barge was seen approaching, and I was obliged to go up on deck to receive him, I had very little conversation with him at that time.

"As soon as the admiral had left the ship, Buonaparte sent for me, and shewed me the same paper Lord Keith had communicated to me in the morning. When I had read it, he complained vehemently of his treatment in being sent to St. Helena, saying, 'The idea of it is perfect horror to me. To be placed for life on an island within the Tropics, at an immense distance from any land, cut off from all communication with the world, and every thing that I hold dear in it!—*c'est pis que la cage de fer de Tamerlan*—(it is worse than Tamerlane's iron cage) I would prefer being delivered up to the Bourbons. Among other insults,' said he,—'but that is a mere bagatelle, a very secondary consideration,—they style me general! they can have no right to call me general; they may as well call me archbishop, for I was head of the church, as well as the army. If they do not acknowledge me as emperor, they ought as first consul; they have sent ambassadors to me as such, and your king, in his letters, styled me brother. Had they confined me in the Tower of London, or one of the fortresses in England, (though not what I had hoped from the generosity of the English people,) I should not have so much cause of complaint; but to banish me to an island within the Tropics! They might as well have signed my death-warrant at once, as it is impossible a man of my habit of body can live long in such a climate.' He then expressed a desire to write another letter to the prince regent, and I carried it the same afternoon to Lord Keith, by whom it was immediately forwarded to London. * * *

"I felt convinced that Buonaparte, after the notification he had received, would be too much depressed in spirits to make his appearance on deck this day, and sent a boat to some of my friends, who were waiting in hopes of seeing him, to say there was no chance of his coming out, as he was much distressed at the communication which had been made to him. I was, therefore, a good deal surprised, on turning round, to find him standing at my elbow; and I can only account for his shewing himself as usual, by supposing either that he was not in fact so much annoyed as I had believed him to be, or that he was actuated by a desire of creating a feeling of compiseration among the English people on his behalf. At dinner he conversed as usual, and, indeed, it was quite astonishing with what elasticity his spirits regained their usual cheerfulness, after such trials and disappointments. He never, in my hearing, threatened to commit suicide, nor do I believe he did on any occasion; the only expression I ever heard him make use of, that could in any way be construed into such a threat, was, that he could not go to St. Helena, '*Je n'irai pasà St. Hélène.*'"

The *habeas corpus* farce is an amusing part of this romance of real life. The lawyer sent down to *subpæna* Buonaparte to attend as a witness in the Court of King's Bench, seems to have chased Lord Keith, Captain Maitland, and several men of war, in a most gallant manner; making those run from his cock-boat who had never run before though enemy's fleets were in their view. The following is of a more important character, and decides a question which has been much discussed:

"On the morning of the 6th of August, (says Capt. M.) when walking the deck with Monsieur Las Casses, he for the first time mentioned that he understood me to have assured him that the emperor would be well received in England, and allowed to reside there. I replied, 'I cannot conceive how you could so far misunderstand me, as I constantly, in my communications with you, stated that I could make no promises whatever; that I thought my orders would bear me out in receiving him on board, and conveying him to England; but even in doing that, I acted very much upon my own responsibility. You questioned me frequently as to my private opinion, and as I was quite ignorant upon the subject, I could only say I had no reason to believe he could be ill received. It did not, however, require my assistance to raise the hopes of those about Buonaparte, respecting the manner in which he was to be received in England, as one of his followers, on the passage home, asked me if I thought the prince regent would confer the order of the garter upon him. If there was any misunderstanding, (which I cannot allow to have been the case), Monsieur Las Cases has himself to blame. When he came on board of the Bellerophon for the purpose of treating, he concealed his knowledge of the English language, which, as I had considerable difficulty in expressing myself in French, could only be intended for the purpose of throwing me off my guard, that he might take advantage of any expressions that fell from me, or the officers I had always present at our meetings. Even after he was on board with Buonaparte, though he acknowledged he could read English, and always translated the newspapers for his master, he affected not to be able to speak it. What his actual knowledge of the language was, the following extract of a letter, from a friend of mine on board the Northumberland, dated at sea, August the 22d, 1815, will shew:—'I do not know whether Las Cases ever let you know he could speak English; but this I can assure you, that he speaks it very near as well as Madame Bertrand, and can hold a conversation, or maintain an argument in it, with as much fluency as she can.'

"This forenoon I had a long conversation with Buonaparte. He complained bitterly of the conduct of the British government, and entered, at considerable length, into the state of his affairs when he determined upon the measure of repairing on board the Bellerophon.

"'There still,' said he, 'was a large party in the south, that wished me to put myself at its head; the army behind the Loire was also desirous of my return. At ten o'clock of the night before I embarked, a deputation from the garrison of Rochelle waited upon me, with an offer to conduct me to the army: in addition to which, the troops that were in Rochefort, Bourdeaux, and Isle d'Aix, amounting to twelve thousand men, were at my disposal. But I saw there was no prospect of ultimate success, though I might have occasioned a great deal of trouble and bloodshed, which I did not choose should take place on my account individually: while the empire was at stake, it was another matter.'

"In the afternoon, Mr. O'Meara, the surgeon, informed me that General Savary had made a proposal to him to accompany Buonaparte to St. Helena as his medical attendant; Monsieur Maingaut, his surgeon, being a young man with whom he was little acquainted, and had suffered so much from sea-sickness in the passage from Rochefort, that he felt averse to undertaking another sea voyage. He consulted me as to the propriety of accepting the offer. I told him it must depend very much upon his own feelings; but if he had no dislike to it, he had better accept the proposal, on condition that our government consented and agreed to pay his salary; but in that case an official communication must pass, through me, to the admiral on the subject. This was the first intimation I received of Buonaparte having made any arrangment towards complying with the notification he had received from our government."

We now hasten to the conclusion. When leaving the Bellerophon for the Northumberland, the author, speaking of Napoleon, says—

"He walked out of the cabin with a steady firm step, came up to me, and taking off his hat, said, 'Captain Maitland, I take this last opportunity of once more returning you my thanks for the manner in which you have treated me while on board the Bellerophon; and also to request you will convey them to the officers and ship's company you command.' Then turning to the officers, who were standing by me, he added, 'Gentlemen, I have requested your Captain to express my gratitude to you for your attention to me, and to those who have followed my fortunes.' He then went forward to the gangway, and before he went down the ship's side, bowed two or three times to the ship's company, who were collected in the waist and on the forecastle. He was followed by the ladies and the French officers, and lastly by Lord Keith. After the boat had shoved off and got the distance of about thirty yards from the ship, he stood up, pulled his hat off, and bowed first to the officers, and then to the men; and immediately sat down, and entered into conversation with Lord Keith with as much apparent composure as if he had been only going from one ship to the other to pay a visit. * * *

"Napoleon Buonaparte when he came on board the Bellerophon on the 15th of July, 1815, wanted exactly one month of completing his forty-sixth year, being born the 15th of August 1769. He was then a remarkably strong, well-built man, about five feet seven inches high; his limbs particularly well formed, with a fine ancle and very small foot, of which he seemed rather vain, as he always wore while on board the ship, silk stockings and shoes. His hands were also very small, and had the plumpness of a woman's, rather than the robustness of a man's. His eyes light grey, teeth good, and when he smiled, the expression of his countenance was highly pleasing; when under the influence of disappointment, however, it assumed a dark, gloomy cast. His hair was of a very dark brown, nearly approaching to black, and though a little thin on the top and front, had not a grey hair amongst it. His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light sallow colour, differing from almost any other I ever met with. From his having become corpulent, he had lost much of his personal activity, and, if we are to give credit to those who attended him, a very considerable portion of his mental energy was also gone. It is certain his habits were very lethargic while he was on board the Bellerophon; for though he went to bed between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, and did not rise till about the same hour in the morning, he frequently fell asleep on the sofa in the cabin in the course of the day. His general appearance [redacted] man rather older than he then was. [redacted] were extremely pleasing and affable; he [redacted] every conversation, related anecdotes and endeavoured, in every way, to promote [redacted] humour. He even admitted his attendants [redacted] great familiarity; and I saw one or two instances of their contradicting him in the most direct terms, though they generally treated him with much respect. He possessed, to a wonderful degree, a facility in making a favourable impression upon those with whom he entered into conversation. This appeared to me to be accomplished by turning the subject to matters he supposed the person he was addressing was well acquainted with, and on which he could shew himself to advantage. This had the effect of putting him in good humour with himself, after which it was not a very difficult matter to transfer a part of that feeling to the person who had occasioned it. Lord Keith appears to have formed a very high opinion of the fascination of his conversation and expressed it very emphatically to me after he had seen him. Speaking of his wish for an interview with the prince regent, 'D—n the fellow,' he said, 'if he had obtained an interview with his royal highness, in half an hour they would have been the best friends in England.' He appeared to have great command of temper; for though no man could have had greater trials than fell to his lot during the time he remained on board the Bellerophon, he never, in my presence, or as far as I know, allowed a fretful or captious expression to escape him; even the day he received the notification from Sir Henry Bunbury that it was determined to send him to St. Helena, he chatted and conversed with the same cheerfulness as usual. It has been asserted that he was acting a part all the time he was on board ship; but still, even allowing that to be the case, nothing but great command of temper could have enabled him to have sustained such a part for so many days in his situation. * *

"During the time that Buonaparte was on board the Bellerophon, we always lived expressly for his accommodation—entirely in the French manner; that is to say, a hot meal was served at ten o'clock in the morning, and another at six in the evening; and so nearly did they resemble each other in all respects, that a stranger might have found difficulty, in coming into the cabin, to distinguish breakfast from dinner. His *maître d hôtel* took the joints off the table, cut them up in portions, and then handed them round. Buonaparte ate a great deal, and generally of strong solid food. In drinking he was extremely abstemious, confining himself almost entirely to claret, and seldom taking more than half-a pint at a meal. Immediately after dinner strong coffee was handed round, and then some cordial; after which he rose from table, the whole meal seldom lasting more than twenty or twenty-five minutes: and I was told, that during the time he was at the head of the French government, he never allowed more than fifteen minutes for that purpose. * *

"One morning he began to talk of his wife and child, and desired Marchand to bring two or three minuature pictures to shew me: he spoke of them with much feeling and affection. 'I feel,' said he, 'the conduct of the allied sovereigns to be more cruel and unjustifiable towards me in that respect than in any other. Why should they deprive me of the comforts of domestic society, and take from me what must be the dearest objects of affection to every man—my child?' On his expressing himself as above, I looked him steadily in the face, to observe whether he shewed any emotion; the tears were standing in his eyes, and the whole of his countenance appeared evidently under the influence of a strong feeling of grief.

"It did not appear from the statement of Buonaparte's attendants, that he had made any very considerable provision for the future, in the event of a reverse of fortune. They often regretted his poverty; and Madame Bertrand assured me that he was not possessed of more than a million of francs—forty-two thousand pounds of our money; which, if correct, is certainly not a very large sum for a man who had had so many millions at his disposal. 'The emperor has always declared,' she said 'that he would rise or fall with the country, and never would enrich himself out of the public property.' He also upon one occasion, when there was some intention of leaving Madame Bertrand with her children in England, after stating Berland's poverty as an objection to that arrangement, said to me, 'My finances are not such as enable me to give him much assistance.'

"Buonaparte's carriage, which was taken at the battle of Waterloo by the Prussian cavalry, contained many articles of great value. It was a *necessaire*, in which all the instruments, basin, &c. were composed of gold: a sword set with diamonds,* and a diamond necklace estimated at a very large sum of money, which one of his sisters (I think, the Princess of Borghese) put round his neck the night he took leave of her at Paris, on his setting out to join the army previous to the battle of Waterloo, and which he had taken off and deposited in a secret place in the carriage; Marchand his *valet de chambre*, being so nearly taken by the Prussian hussars, that he quitted the carriage without having time to secure it. But I have since learned from Las Cases *Memoirs*, that the necklace alluded to was saved, and that Las Cases had it concealed about his person all the time he was on board the Bellerophon."

Our last extract is one novelty to us, and with it we finish our notice of this highly interesting volume.

"I never heard Buonaparte speak of the battle of Waterloo, or give an opinion of the Duke of Wellington; but I asked General Bertrand what Napolean thought of him. 'Why,' replied he, 'I will give you his opinion nearly in the words he delivered it to me. 'The Duke of Wellington in the management of an army is fully equal to myself, with the advantage of possessing more prudence.'"

* When Mad. Bertrand was rescued from her exhibition of throwing herself into the sea, the relation is very curious. Placed on her bed, "she was lying in strong hysterics at intervals abusing the English nation and its government, in the most vehement and unmeasured terms; sometimes in French and sometimes in English. Lallemand was walking up and down the wardroom much agitated, joining in the abuse; saying, among other things, 'that it was horrible to bring a set of people on board the ship for the purpose of butchering them.' I turned to him, and said, 'Monsieur Lallemand, what a woman says in the state of violent irritation that Madame Bertrand at present is, I consider of little consequence, and am willing to make every allowance for the situation you are placed in; but I cannot sit and hear such terms used of the government of my country: and if you do not desist or make use of more respectful language, I shall be under the necessity of taking measures that will be very unpleasant both to you and myself.' This had the effect of silencing him. When the bustle had subsided, I retired to my cabin, and was employed in writing the foregoing letter to Lord Melville, in behalf of Messrs. Savary and Lallemand, when the latter, attended by Generals Montholon and Gourgaud, came in. They immediately entered into conversation with me about the cruelty of their situation. Among many other things, they said, 'You may depend upon it, the emperor never will go to St. Helena; he will soon put himself to death; he is man of determined character and what he says he will do.' 'Has he ever said he will put himself to death?' I asked. They answered, 'No; but he has said he will not go, which amounts to the same thing: and were he to consent himself, here are three of us who are determined to prevent him.' I told them they had better consider the consequences well, before they ventured on a measure of that kind.

"The next day, August 1st, 1815, I waited on Lord Keith, and reported all that had occurred during the preceding day. I also shewed him the letter I had written and meant to send to Lord Melville, respecting Generals Savary and Lallemand. He read it, and said, 'that though he did not agree with me in opinion as to my honour or character being implicated, yet that he saw no harm in the letter.' He then said, 'You may tell those gentlemen who have threatened to be Buonaparte's executioners, that the law of England awards death to murderers, and that the certain consequence of such an act will be finishing their career on a gallows.'"

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1826.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

A true and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds and other Securities belonging to the undermentioned Estates, being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of this Court, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th and of the 55th George the Third, previous to the 22d day of October 1826, of which any part now remains in his hands, or in the hands of the Accountant General of this Court; shewing the gross amount received, the payment made thereout, and the balance that appears to the credit of each respective Estate: also of all administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since the 1st day of April last.

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1826.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1826.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Sarah Kemp, widow of Francis Kemp, ...	16472 3 43	16472 3 43	— —	— —	The Balance Rs. 15,320 2 51 paid to Messrs. Forbes & Co. the attornies of Lieut. Col. Geo. Rees Kemp, the present Administrator to the deceased's Estate.
Richard J. Williams, Ensign, ...	1902 0 94	375 1 88	1526 3 06		
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet M. Establishment,..	2328 1 01	268 0 10	2060 0 91		
Robert Bruce, Lieutenant, ...	1040 1 93	382 3 91	657 2 02		
Matthew Broadley, Do.	185 3 72	24 0 48	159 3 24		
George Murphy, Conductor of Stores, ...	235 3 47	8 0 25	227 3 22		
James Clement Page, Lieutenant, ...	973 0 [illegible]	497 5 [illegible]	475 0 72		
James Coates, Conductor of Bullocks, ...	2710 3 [illegible]	495 0 01	2215 3 57		Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this Estate by Lieutenant Colonel Adams of H. M. 78th Regiment, to which Regt. the deceased belonged still remain unsatisfied, amounting in India to Sicca Rs. 1454 and in England to £166-16-4 exclusive of interest.
Robert Gray Mackay, Lieut. H. M. 78th Regt. ..	7883 0 94	1444 3 06	6438 1 88	— —	
Jarrett Edwards, Lieutenant, ...	4751 2 51	4381 1 06	370 1 45		
John Sampson, Captain, ...	2157 1 90	118 0 30	2044 1 60		
William Robinson, Mariner, ...	25849 0 94	24222 0 94	1620 0 00		
William Harris, Lieut. Madras Establishment, ..	1547 0 36	1438 3 21	108 1 15	— —	The balance is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate to which Lieut. Colonel Cobb was entitled.
Daniel Fitzgerald Griffin, Lieut. Col. Do. ..	6059 0 39	5610 3 04	448 1 35	— —	The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lieut N. Allen was entitled.
Henry Tolcher, Captain, ...	479 0 15	454 1 47	24 2 68		
Andrew Mathew, Lieutenant Marine, ...	1227 1 81	1183 2 09	43 3 72	— —	The balance is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate to which Lieut. R. Bennett was entitled.
Alexander Maxwell, Lieutenant, ...	261 3 41	236 2 94	25 0 47	— —	The balance is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate to which Peter Boxley was entitled.
Joseph Randall, Ensign, ...	1011 1 89	318 3 75	692 1 96		
William Jayne, Lieutenant, ...	1054 3 82	547 3 84	506 3 48		
Edward Andrew Robinson, Merchant, ...	3378 3 48	392 2 69	2986 0 79		
Thomas Sayage Robinson, Lieutenant	1003 [illegible]53	340 1 00	663 1 53		
James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance, ...	95 1 61	11 0 06	84 1 55		
Thomas Brown, Ensign Marine Battalion, .. .	47 3 34	42 2 19	5 1 15		
George Webb, Sub-Conductor, ...	169 0 67	122 3 50	46 3 17		
William Williams, Conductor, ...	87 3 80	10 [illegible]70	77 1 10		
John Murray, Sub-Conductor, ...	69 3 89	9 3 33	60 0 56		
Lionel Inglis, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ...	580 2 00	215 2 28	364 3 72		
James Boyn Lieutenant Madras Establishment,..	1285 3 70	1168 0 50	— —	— —	115 3 0 The balance is amount of dividend on Claims from Madras unpaid.
Thomas Anderson, Captain 1st [illegible] N. I	1162 3 44	1155 2 85	— —	— —	7 0 59 The balance is dividend due to Bezonjee Rustomjee.
Henry Heath, Lieutenant, ...	1024 3 91	1222 0 59	— —	— —	Rupees 197 0 68 due to Administrator.
William Charles Lenn, Lieutenant, ...	3093 1 80	2778 0 99	395 0 81	— —	The balance is the distributive share with interest due the next of kin, the widow having been paid her moiety Rs. 236 1 02.
Edward McDonell, Lieutenant H. M. 56th, ...	2519 1 67	1049 2 57	1469 3 30		
Thomas Henderson, Master Mariner, ...	394 1 37	294 3 02	99 2 35		
Edward Reel, Auctioneer, ...	469 2 56	457 3 26	11 3 30		
George Sparkes Cooper, Ensign E. Regiment, ..	707 1 64	601 2 75	105 2 89		
William Griffiths, Ord Seaman	63 1 09	11 3 99	51 1 10		
William Edwards, Cooper's Mate	103 2 87	35 3 84	67 3 03		
J. F. Nelson, formerly Ensign H. M. 65th Regt	4531 1 34	1399 3 78	3131 1 61		
Charles Maxwell, Lieut. Col. H. M 67th Regt	8599 2 64	8599 2 64	— —	— —	The balance Rs. 4,511 3 13 remitted to Messrs. Inglis Forbes & Co. of London on account of the deceased's widow pursuant to the deceased's Will.
William Hilton, Lieut. 14th Regiment N I.	1152 3 06	806 3 02	346 0 64		
James Erskine, Captain 2	4 M N I.	4990 1 47	3785 2 64	1206 2 83		
Elizabeth Lenn, widow of Lieut. W. C. Lenn, ...	674 2 83	279 3 81	394 3 02		
Robert Perry, Serjeant, ...	116 1 02	7 [illegible]80	108 2 22		
Joseph Hall, Matross, ...	36 2 15	3 3 87	32 2 28		
Charles Rice, do.	27 3 33	3 2 24	24 1 09		
Maurice Butler, do.	29 1 39	3 2 52	25 2 87		
Richard Burke, do.	93 [illegible]78	64 1 80	28 3 98		
Richard Walter, do.	17 2 44	3 0 32	14 2 12		
James Monaghax do.	24 [illegible]82	3 1 61	21 0 21		
John Barrett, do.	10 1 11	2 2 95	7 2 16		
Joseph Braddicks, do.	10 3 06	2 3 04	8 0 02		
George McBeth, do.	52 3 28	4 2 92	48 0 36		
Peter L'Estrange, do.	5 0 30	0 1 95	4 2 35		
Thomas Ryax, do.	26 0 27	3 1 91	22 2 36		
Thomas O'Conner, do.	21 3 55	3 [illegible]13	18 2 42		
Peter Devoy, do.	11 1 20	3 1 02	18 0 18		
John Moore, do.	12 0 29	2 3 29	9 1 00		
John Caulfield, do.	27 2 58	3 2 20	24 0 38		
Edward Dillon, do.	17 1 53	3 0 28	14 1 25		
James Dillon, do.	37 0 31	3 2 97	33 1 34		
Thomas Curley do.	53 1 63	4 3 03	48 2 60		
James Foster, do.	21 2 32	3 1 07	18 1 25		
John Lewis, do.	53 0 23	4 2 96	48 1 27		
Thomas Craig, do.	94 1 51	6 3 70	87 1 81		
Edward Baines, do.	15 3 14	2 3 98	12 3 16		
Edmund Purvis, do.	132 1 93	8 2 84	123 3 09		
Roger Decoyer, do.	18 2 25	3 0 50	15 1 75		
Henry Burt, do.	3 1 24	0 0 62	3 0 62		
John Barnes, do.	19 3 21	3 0 73	16 2 48		
—— Stephens, do.	53 0 23	4 2 96	48 1 27		
—— Long, do.	53 0 29	4 1 96	48 2 33		
—— Gaskins, do.	12 0 78	0 3 28	11 1 50		
—— Corcoran, do.	13 0 59	2 3 49	10 1 10		
—— Adair, do.	14 3 55	2 3 80	11 3 75		
—— Burke, do.	29 1 76	3 2 54	25 3 22		
Henry Heyland, Serjeant, ...	24 2 23	3 1 63	21 0 60		
—— Crummer, ditto	38 3 62	34 0 71	4 2 [illegible]		
William Bartlett, Matross, ...	12 0 47	2 3 50	9 [illegible]		
—— Tovey, Serjeant, ...	120 2 32	108 0 95	12 [illegible]		
John Lewis, Matross, ...	17 2 25	1 0 20	16 [illegible]		
[illegible] Holbrook, do.	17 [illegible]	1 0 08	16 [illegible]		
do.	5 [illegible]	0 1 [illegible]			
[illegible] Serjeant, ...	96 [illegible]				

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1826.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1826.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
William Henry Green, Lieut. H. M. 67th Regt. ..	307 2 79	305 3 53	1 3 26		
Roger Francis Hereford, Watchmaker, ...	57380 1 81	55513 3 71	1866 2 10		Bond Creditors paid in full, small accounts not bearing interest paid in full, other Creditors in India have been paid 95 per Cent.: Since which payments, two claims have been preferred by parties in England amounting to £1116 5 sterling.
Arabella Jackson, widow, ...	1186 3 78	921 0 85	265 2 93		A payment of Rs. 435—40 for a Monument erected at the request of Mrs. Jackson's friends in Bombay is included in the amount 921-- 85 paid. The payment for the Monument has however not been allowed by the Master in Equity.
Matross Michael Cuine, Artillery, ...	7 2 92	0 3 45	6 3 47		
——— William Tongue, ...	26 1 28	2 2 94	23 2 34		
——— Thomas Lee, ...	7 2 78	0 3 44	6 3 34		
——— William Canning, ...	25 0 03	2 2 70	22 1 33		
——— William Mousley, E. R.	56 1 17	5 0 57	51 0 60		
——— T. Harrol, ...	56 1 17	5 0 57	51 0 60		
——— S. Evanew, ...	63 0 40	5 3 85	57 0 55		
——— Richard Freeman, ...	9 3 71	0 3 86	8 3 85		
——— Henry Hamilton, ...	24 1 92	2 2 60	21 3 32		
——— Richard Dixon, ...	5 1 55	0 3 01	4 2 54		
——— James Wilcox, ...	2 3 39	0 1 77	2 1 62		
——— Owen Beyland, ...	2 1 10	0 1 62	1 3 48		
——— James Belcher, ...	4 1 78	0 2 84	3 2 94		
——— James Hawkins, ...	15 3 17	1 2 97	14 0 20		
——— John Shepherd, ...	3 1 82	0 2 65	2 3 17		
——— James Kairnes	29 1 12	2 3 50	26 1 62		
——— John Fitzgerald, ...	69 0 67	6 3 0	62 1 67		
——— George Moxon, ...	17 1 26	1 5 25	15 2 01		
——— John Westley, ...	2 3 36	0 1 74	2 1 62		
——— John Leary, ...	29 1 09	2 3 50	26 1 59		
——— James Collins, ...	8 3 02	0 3 64	7 3 38		
——— William Conway, ...	7 3 93	0 3 50	7 0 43		
——— Edward Burnes, ...	20 2 80	1 3 89	18 2 91		
——— Charles Johnstone, ...	15 3 12	1 2 97	14 0 15		
——— William Fryer, ...	22 2 31	2 0 24	20 2 07		
——— Michael Handlin, ...	15 3 23	1 2 97	14 0 26		
——— Thomas Thorne, ...	17 3 70	1 3 37	16 0 33		
——— John Morrison, ...	9 0 96	0 3 73	8 1 23		
——— John Jones, ...	7 1 48	0 3 38	6 2 10		
——— Joseph Graham, ...	30 1 39	2 3 70	27 1 69		
——— Joseph Maxwell, ...	3 0 54	0 2 54	2 2 0		
——— Wallace, ...	3 0 67	0 0 59	3 0 08		
——— James Tropwell, ...	2 2 62	0 2 06	2 0 56		
——— Andrew Oir, ...	25 1 68	2 2 78	22 2 90		
——— Robert Prestley, ...	6 0 06	2 0 85	3 3 21		
——— Philip Reilly, ...	15 1 70	1 2 90	13 2 80		
——— John Murray, ...	25 2 10	2 2 80	22 3 30		
——— James Michie, ...	10 2 54	0 3 99	9 2 55		
——— James Green, ...	13 2 89	1 0 57	12 2 32		
——— James Butler, ...	6 1 13	0 3 18	5 1 95		
Serjeant James Adams, ...	6 2 0	0 3 22	5 2 78		
Henry Chitty, Midshipman.	215 3 84	120 2 09	95 1 75		
Richard Janns, Ensign H. M. 67th Regt.	1001 0 76	1001 0 76			Rs. 591—85 paid to Messrs. Leckie & Co. on account of Timothy Richard Janns the Father and Administrator of the deceased in England.
Robert Gibbes, Lieut. and Bt. Capt. H. C. 6th Regt.	52091 0 69	52091 0 69			Rupees 41869 3 05 paid to Company's Solicitor in part of Judgment of Rupees 44,790 2 50.
Frank Josiah Otte, Lieut. H. C. Artillery, ...	1982 1 51	1696 2 98	285 2 53		
Thomas Milner Crompton, Lieut.	1288 1 57	1014 1 82	273 3 75		
George B Gray, H. M. 67th Regt. of Foot, ...	714 0 26	300 0 46	413 3 80		Claims of Rupees 1022 3 25 filed against this estate.
Frederick Marshall, Lieutenant, ...	1106 3 25	925 1 45	181 1 80		
Thomas Norris, ...	48934 2 35	48934 2 35			Rupees 33,899 2 70 paid Rodney Kempt administrator of Hugh George Macklin in part of Judgment of Rupees 2,04,000.
William Joseph Moorhouse, Capt. H. M. 65th Regt.	2640 2 41	434 3 91	2205 2 50		
William Wilkins Esq. Civil Service, ...	14035 3 72	1444 1 31	12591 2 41		
Alexander Rind, Lieutenant, ...	24925 3 27	24870 3 27		53 0 0	
Thomas Rind, Assistant Surgeon, ...	1682 0 68	1682 0 68			Sword and Surgical instruments specifically bequeathed are with Registrar.
James Forbes, Lieut. Bombay European Regt.	917 1 08	317 1 93	600 0 5		Claims of Rupees 1866 3 49 filed against this estate.
Christopher Traherne Esq.	3017 3 43	3008 3 29		9 0 14	The balance is a further dividend due to two of the Creditors of the deceased.
Samuel Peregrine Palmer, Lieut.	1824 1 19	1657 3 25		166 1 94	The balance is dividend due certain Crediters, a Gold watch, 2 seals, 4 Rings are with Registrar.
William Lockart Webb, ...	556 1 68	185 3 69	370 1 99		
John McDonald, Lieut. 1st [12th M. N. I.	399 1 72	56 0 46	343 1 26		A claim of Rs. 2 filed against this Estate.
John Charles Ennis, Assist. in Accountant General's Office, ...	3451 3 33	775 3 0	2676 0 33		
Robert Youl, Master Mariner, ...	4030 0 31	454 1 10	3575 3 21		
John Taylor, do. do.	2045 2 18	372 0 57	1673 1 61		
Samuel Butler, do. do.	3410 0 0	427 2 19	2982 1 81		
John Watts, Mariner	696 1 36	602 1 06	94 0 30		
James McLean, Gunner, ...	24 3 48	2 2 87	22 0 61		
William Kerr, do.	13 3 84	1 2 12	12 1 72		
Samuel Frampton, Gunner, ...	72 0 28	8 2 41	63 1 87		
John Taylor, do.	31 3 20	3 3 87	27 3 33		
George Kemp, do.	12 0 55	1 1 32	10 3 23		
Thomas Mason, do.	11 3 24	1 1 17	10 2 7		
Samuel Nunn, do.	23 1 37	2 1 22	21 0 15		
Thomas McCreath, do.	7 0 93	0 3 16	6 1 77		
Bernard Murphey, do.	11 1 47	1 0 98	10 0 49		
Patrick Collis, do.	2 1 19	0 1 0	2 0 19		
John Beard, do.	16 1 07	1 3 11	14 1 96		
T. Houndsworth, do.	18 0 93	1 3 99	16 0 94		
Joseph Guest, Bombardier, ...	18 3 19	1 2 04	12 1 15		
James Mordon, do.	30 3 75	3 1 53	27 2 22		
Patrick Quinn, Private, ...	20 2 29	2 2 05	18 0 24		
William Farrington, do.	35 0 79	3 3 42	31 1 37		
John Size, do.	8 2 81	0 3 81	7 3 0		
William Green, do.	49 1 40	5 1 49	43 3 91		
Daniel O'Brien, do	33 3 78	3 2 88	30 0 90		
Michael Conner, do.	26 3 52	2 3 77	23 3 75		
James Dunn, do.	27 0 69	2 3 91	24 0 78		
Christopher Harmer, do.	18 2 90	2 0 10	16 2 80		
William Nowland, do.	84 2 82	9 3 14	74 3 68		
Christopher Varney, do.	1 3 60	0 0 81	1 2 79		
Patrick Fall, do.	2 1 94	0 1 06	2 0 88		
Luke Gannon, do.	23 5 57	2 1 47	21 2 10		
John Leonard, do.	5 0 21	0 2 20	4 2 1		
John Fall, do.	27 3 30	3 0 21	24 3 9		
John Armstrong, do.	23 3 79	2 3 50	21 0 29		
Benjamin Jones, do.	14 2 11	1 2 38	12 3 73		
Richard Walsh, do.	9 1 66	1 0 12	8 1 54		
John Mackenzie, do.	13 2 27	1 2 48	11 3 79		
John Mulligan, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 3 0		
Joseph Shea, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	93 2 60		
James Kelly, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	30 3 94		
John Weston, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0 7		
[illegible] Thorpe, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 3 5		
[illegible] ay, do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 28		
do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1826.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1826.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
William Mackay, Private.	14 3 88	1 2 7	13 1 10		
Edward Cooke, do.	30 3 23	4 0	32 3 08		
John McCallum, do.	14 0 66	1 2 2	12 2 46		
William Pethers, do.	25 2 54	2 3	22 2 60		
Richard Connor, do.	27 0 70	2 3	24 0 79		
George Llewellin, Lieut. Colonel B. E.	29685 0 69	11992 0 80	18210 2 94		Rupees 519-2-55 due to Administrator. A House on verge of the Esplanade (commonly called Cardiff Castle, belonging to this Estate is let on lease at 100 Rupees per month.
Bombardier John Stevens, H. Artillery,	114 3 70	17 1 08	97 2 62		
——— Thomas Keenan, do.	20 1 04	3 0 1	17 0 91		
Gunner William Cope, do.	31 0 05	4 2 56	26 1 49		
——— Richard Ellun, do.	3 3 85	0 2 58	3 1 45		
——— Christopher Norwood, do.	22 0 97	3 1 5	18 3 62		
——— Timothy Daley, do.	17 3 58	2 2 7	15 0 85		
——— John Wright, do.	22 2 53	3 1 5	19 0 9		
——— John Hill, do.	27 3 59	4 0 74	23 2 85		
——— Joseph Mulliner, do.	19 3 97	3 0 0	16 3 97		
Gunner John Winter, do.	16 1 27	2 1 7	1 3 4		
——— Edward Glisson, do.	41 3 40	6 1 1	35 2 19		
——— Richard Hensworth, do.	29 3 27	4 1 8	2 1 38		
Bombardier Archibald Chalmers, do.	2 3 86	0 1 7	2 2 08		
Gunner Edward Burdett, do.	7 1 16	1 0 3	6 0 80		
——— John Chalmers, do.	10 3 23	1 2 4	9 0 75		
——— Thomas Hurley, do.	5 0 50	0 3 07	4 1 43		
——— Thomas White, do.	14 0 42	2 0 47	11 3 95		
——— Dennis Toomay, do.	19 3 58	3 3 9	15 3 60		
Corporal Hugh McLaughlin, do.	14 3 03	2 0 85	12 2 18		
Bombardier Henry Ivemay, do.	10 2 21	1 2 33	8 3 88		
——— John Flinn, do.	9 1 79	1 1 66	8 0 13		
Gunner Peter Harrington, do.	23 3 05	3 2 26	20 0 79		
——— John Keating, do.	23 0 47	3 2 64	19 1 83		
——— Thomas Wells, do.	3 0 94	0 1 93	2 3 01		
——— Daniel McLean, do.	18 2 41	2 3 17	15 3 24		
——— Hugh Norris, do.	10 0 31	1 2 04	8 2 27		
——— James Laird, do.	9 0 39	1 1 50	7 2 89		
——— James Godfray, do.	15 2 07	2 1 31	13 0 76		
——— Henry Moyle, do.	36 2 90	5 2 03	31 0 87		
——— William Norris, do.	12 2 02	1 3 50	10 2 52		
——— William Roberts, do.	12 1 32	1 3 39	10 1 93		
——— Henry Mayor, do.	12 3 82	1 3 76	11 0 06		
——— William Henry, do.	20 1 62	3 1 01	17 0 61		
——— Henry Goulding, do.	11 1 10	1 3 53	9 1 57		
——— Richard Grant, do.	21 3 72	3 1 93	18 1 80		
——— Daniel McCallum, do.	9 2 88	1 1 82	8 1 06		
——— Andrew Merrick, do.	12 2 75	1 3 60	10 3 15		
Serjeant Watson Waldoon, do.	24 1 46	3 2 62	20 2 84		
Benjamin Collier, Pensioner Bombay Est.	5571 3 32	1071 2 16	4500 1 16		The balance of bond account due to this estate from the estate of C. B. Boyce.
William Gilkrest, Captain 3d Lt. Cavalry	142 3 05	128 3 1		13 3 93	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain creditors.
Conductor William Thornton, Commissariat Dept.	887 1 77	632 0 30	25 1 17		
Lieut Thomas Lechmere,	656 1 67	625 3 02		10 2 65	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain creditors.
Lieutenant George William Dardis,	247 1 99	241 2 01		5 3 98	The balance is a dividend due to two of the creditors of the deceased.
James Blair, late of Bombay, Baker,	69498 1 61	27706 1 49	41792 0 12		Rs. 392-1-90 remitted by Bills to Messrs. Inglis Forbes & Co., on account of George Inglis the Father of the deceased.
John Alves Inglis, Cadet Bombay Est.	1142 0 94	1142 0 94			
Cornet Thomas Spencer, 3d Lt. Cavalry	2171 1 19	2171 1 19			Rs. 1338-2 47 remitted by Bills to Messrs Inglis Forbes & Co, on account of Thomas Spencer Esq. the Father of the deceased.
Lieutenant Wm. Henry Bingham Lindsay, H. M. 4th Regiment Light Dragoons.	1572 1 28	1375 2 18	196 3 10		
Qr. Mr. Serjeant H. Brown,	490 2 35	185 1 16	305 1 19		
Gunner John Ramsey,	6 0 29	2 3 38	3 0 91		
——— James McCarthy,	22 1 75	2 2 82	19 2 93		
——— Frederick Oates,	19 3 04	2 0 11	17 2 93		
——— Daniel Giblin,	13 1 58	1 2 85	11 2 53		
——— James Jones,	14 3 62	1 3 20	13 0 42		
——— James Marshall,	9 3 84	1 0 07	8 3 77		
——— Michael McLaughlin,	17 3 29	1 3 75	15 3 54		
——— Robert Haigle,	15 2 18	1 3 32	13 2 86		
——— Patrick Mechan,	27 1 60	2 3 75	24 1		
——— Rush Baker,	85 3 22	8 3 93	76 3 29		
——— James Frazer,	108 3 38	11 0 66	97 2 72		
——— George Reeves,	29 1 11	3 0 10	26 1 01		
C. Lloyd, Private,	8 1 39	1 0 8	7 1		
William Wildry, Trumpeter,	31 2 04	3 0 52	28 1 52		
Gunner William Dewhurst,	25 3 50	2 3 46	23 0 04		
——— George Williams,	27 1 08	2 3 73	24 1 35		
——— William McIntosh,	3 3 50	0 2 87	3 0 63		
——— John Daniel,	26 1 58	2 3 56	23 2 02		
Serjeant George Kinghorn,	87 3 44	9 0 32	78 3 12		
Private Joseph Nowland,	11 1 15	1 0 32	10 0 83		
——— Peter Denoran,	8 3 38	0 3 86	7 3 52		
——— Edward Murphy,	8 2 79	0 3 83	7 2 96		
——— William Vaughan,	21 3 88	2 0 3	19 3 35		
——— Andrew Doran,	9 2 13	0 3 99	8 2 14		
——— Thomas Flannaghan,	14 0 66	1 3 0	12 1 66		
——— Andrew Carney,	41 3 73	4 0 68	37 3 05		
——— James Flannaghan,	7 1 78	0 3 60	6 2 18		
——— William Ingram,	9 3 49	1 0 06	8 3 43		
——— Patrick Dougherty,	3 1 07	0 2 76	2 2 31		
——— Thomas Young,	26 1 45	2 3 56	23 1 89		
——— William Christie,	09 0	0 3 90	8 0 32		
——— John Flood,	19 0 25	1 3 98	17 0 27		
Serjeant William Horvell,	24 2 53	2 3 17	21 3 36		
Private William Holmes,	23 3 68	2 3 04	21 0 64		
——— James Harris,	15 2 48	1 3 34	13 3 14		
Drummer John Lloyd,	21 2 42	2 0 16	19 1 96		
Private Thomas Whittington,	26 2 61	2 3 61	23 3 03		
——— James Stewart,	10 0 16	1 0 8	9 0 08		
——— David Murdock,	25 2 04	2 3 40	22 2 64		
——— William Knight,	2 2 35	0 2 63	1 3 72		
——— John Jackson,	14 1 75	3 1 08	11 0 67		
——— George Pringle,	25 1 97	2 3 33	22 2 64		
——— Thomas McTeague,	41 1 26	4 0 56	37 0 70		
——— John Lovell,	40 0 11	4 2 47	35 1 64		
——— A. Mackenzie,	15 0 29	1 3 23	13 1 06		
——— James Bohannon,	11 3 41	1 2 57	10 0 84		
——— Peter Houston,	15 1 98	1 3 31	13 2 67		
——— Peter Ward,	19 2 32	2 0 08	17 2 24		
——— William Marsh,	57 2 90	6 0 05	51 2 85		
——— John McKnight,	5 0 38	0 3 10	4 1 28		
——— William Bushby,	17 2 53	1 3 71	15 2 82		
——— John Boulger,	10 3 01	1 0 22	9 2 79		
——— John Griffiths,	6 0 67	0 3 36	5 1 31		
——— John Dalton,	16 0 34	1 3 42	14 0 92		
——— William Healy,	11 1 76	1 0 35	10 1 41		
——— George Bingham,	9 0 84	0 3 93	8 0 91		

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DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1826.	Amount paid.	Amount with Account. General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1826.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Private Francis McLean,	40 0 63	4 0 35	36 0 28		
——— Robert Coleman,	1 1 30	0 2 33	0 2 97		
——— Edward Cassidy,	19 2 97	2 0 11	17 2 86		
——— James Wilson,	5 0 74	0 3 12	4 1 62		
——— John Morton,	10 2 22	1 0 18	9 2 04		
——— John Woods,	36 2 83	3 3 70	32 3 13		
——— Thomas McCay,	3 2 10	0 2 65	2 1 45		
——— Edward Howe,	52 1 91	5 0 86	47 1 05		
——— Peter Leach,	22 1 33	2 0 60	20 0 73		
——— John Webb,	21 3 27	2 0 50	19 3 77		
——— George Fishwick,	3 1 85	0 2 79	2 3 06		
——— Robert Collet,	12 0 98	1 2 65	10 3 33		
——— Joseph Wilkins,	10 2 51	1 0 19	9 2 32		
——— William Meidrum,	32 1 76	3 0 69	29 1 07		
——— Phillip Marks,	21 3 49	2 0 51	19 2 98		
——— Francis Bouncer,	10 0 80	1 0 11	9 0 69		
——— James Newman,	3 3 72	0 2 88	3 0 84		
——— Francis McGhee,	0 0 56	0 0 2	0 0 54		
——— Patrick Cassidy,	23 3 81	2 1 00	21 2 81		
——— Thomas McCaw,	7 2 09	0 3 61	6 2 48		
——— Walter Gordon,	4 3 15	0 3 04	4 0 11		
Corporal John Wardle,	0 3 02	0 0 14	0 2 89		
Private Richard Fleming,	11 0 12	1 0 25	9 3 87		
——— James Hampson,	1 0 25	0 0 19	1 0 06		
——— Daniel Salmon,	16 0 61	1 3 44	14 1 17		
——— James Leach,	11 2 78	1 2 54	10 0 24		
——— James Rothwell,	12 1 05	1 2 65	10 2 40		
——— William Wells,	16 0 23	1 3 42	14 0 81		
——— John Pawley,	9 2 83	1 0 02	8 2 81		
——— John Fleet,	13 0 53	1 2 79	11 1 74		
——— William Ogilvey,	14 2 28	1 3 08	12 3 20		
——— Alexander Munroe,	26 3 13	2 3 63	23 3 50		
——— Allen Galbraith,	11 1 24	1 0 32	10 0 92		
Bombardier Robert Praby,	18 2 12	1 3 88	16 2 24		
Gunner Richard Window,	20 0 30	2 0 15	18 0 15		
——— John Pomeroy,	24 1 79	2 3 20	21 2 59		
——— John McDonald,	11 1 51	1 0 33	10 1 18		
——— Abraham Daken,	15 0 79	1 3 26	13 1 53		
Serjt. Patrick Mathews,	89 1 32	9 0 59	80 0 73		
——— William Browne,	25 0 80	2 3 34	22 1 46		
Gunner John McIntyre,	8 1 80	0 3 79	7 2 01		
——— Thomas Knipe,	29 2 48	3 0 17	26 2 31		
——— John Bowe,	4 3 70	0 3 07	4 0 63		
Mr. Richard Hitchings,	653 2 57	296 0 72	357 1 85	———	Two Seals, a ring, key, and pencil-case with the Registrar.
Wm. Kirke Sandon, Lieut. H. C. Marine,	300 2 48	215 0 47	85 2 01	———	
John Mainwaring, H. M. 67th foot,	319 3 30	68 0 03	251 3 27		
Cornet Richard Clay, 2d L. C.	2519 2 80	1098 0 32	1421 2 48	———	Rs. 6373 3 45 paid H. Wooler in part of the bond for Rs. 55,000 and upwards; another claim of Rs. 800 filed against this estate. Deceased's ⅛ share in late firm of Lugrin and Watson not yet settled. Rs. 6 due to Admr.
John Snaith Watson,	8018 1 64	8024 1 64	———	———	The balance is the share due to the next of Kin, the widow having been paid her moiety Rs. [illegible] 83.
Wm. Sharp, Serjt.	641 1 36	464 0 36	177 1 00	———	
John West, Serjeant...	1029 0 93	310 3 10	718 1 83		Rs. 4310 2 15 paid to Messrs. Forbes & Co. being the balance of the Fourth share due to Richard E. Martin the younger son of the deceased, the other children have received their shares.
Reverend George Martin,	19723 1 08	19723 1 08	———	———	
John Freeman, H. M. 67th..	914 0 75	93 3 03	820 1 72		Mrs. Gardiner the Widow has received her one third share, viz. In cash 11,138 2 62 and at 5 per cent for Sicca Rs. 5400 equal at par to Rs. 5832; the balance in Treasury belongs to children, of which 19,700 Sicca Rs. equal to Bombay Rs. 11,556 are vested in 5 per Cent Promissory notes of 1822-23.
E. C. Lee,	15 2 61	1 0 78	14 1 83		
James Gardner, of Palghautcherry,	57333 1 98	19888 1 41	37445 0 57	———	
Charles John Wheler, Civil Service,	256 1 80	17 1 29	———	239 0 51	Claims of Rs. 2692 0 00 and upwards filed against this Estate.
Robert Green, Asst. Surgeon	4289 1 04	4289 1 04	———	———	Rs. 2384 0 20 paid Messrs. Shotton Malcolm. & Co. on account of Margaret Green the sister and Administratrix of the deceased in England, and 1 Silver Watch, 1 Chain, 3 Seals, 1 Broach, 2 Keys, 1 Box of Doctor's Instruments and a Pencil case delivered to them.
Jane Smith, widow of Cornet J. B. Smith	2504 3 18	858 0 85	1646 2 28		
Thomas George Hall, Captain H. M. 67th	14515 2 16	3395 3 43	11119 2 73		
William Blair, Key Serjeant Bombay..	7444 0 72	7444 0 72	———	———	Rs. 6560 2 29 paid to Messrs. Shotton Malcolm. & Co. being the balance of the deceased's Estate on Account of the next of Kin of the deceased.
Thomas Llewelyn, alias Jones, Sub-conductor	1993 3 30	498 2 01	1495 1 29		
John Lewis, Midshipman H. C. Marine,	479 1 15	71 2 10	———	407 3 05	
William Twigg, Lieut. 2d	8th N. I.	321 1 11	244 1 09	77 0 02		
John Hector Jones, Civil Service	5583 0 32	4565 3 60	967 0 72		
William Parry, Architect	9621 0 53	9174 0 53	———	450 0 00	Rs. 7,256-3-50 remitted to Miss Elizabeth Parry, Niece and universal Legatee and admx. with the will annexed of the said deceased in England. The balance in the hands of the admr. is on account of a claim preferred by Mr. Armstrong.
Richard Reynolds, Lieut. H. C. Marine	1327 0 29	1327 0 29	———	———	The balance has been divided amongst three Bond Creditors of the deceased. The amount of effects sold at the Persian Gulf and the amount of pay and allowance is to be recovered from the Marine Pay Office.
John Henry Grubb do.	12519 0 05	11492 2 10	526 1 95	500 0 00	The small balance of the sale of effects at the Persian Gulf is to be recovered from the Marine Pay Office. A Gold watch, chain. 2 Seals, and 1 Key are with the Registrar.
Henry Jones, Sergeant H. M. 20th Infantry	1046 2 91	299 1 51	747 1 40		
John Frederick Soileux, Capt. Light Cavalry	23334 1 59	16227 1 97	7106 3 62	———	A Gold Watch, Chain, Key, 3 Seals, 2 Rings, 1 Brooch, 2 medals, 1 pair of sleeve buttons, & one pencil case, are with the Registrar.
Oliver Hanson Esquire, Civil Service	4488 3 17	4378 1 75	———	110 1 42	The balance is a dividend due to Heerjee tent maker.
Thomas David Hughes, Lieut 1st	9th N. I.	2995 2 53	2986 0 23	———	9 2 30	The balance is a dividend due to Meer Mahommed Ally.
Richard Watson, Lieut. H. C. Marine,	2236 3 35	2236 3 35	———	———	The Amount of effects sold in the Persian Gulf is to be recovered from the Marine Pay Office.
Gunner Mathew Ogara, Artillery	24 1 7	1 3 40	22 1 87		
William Nash, Captain N. I.	7022 2 11	1184 2 40	5837 3 71	———	One Gold Watch, seal, and Key, are with the Registrar.
John Rutherford' and Melina Rutherford, wife or widow of J. Rutherford,	5816 1 06	565 0 95	5281 0 11		
Gunner William Shuff, H. Artillery..	37 2 04	2 3 45	34 2 59		
——— Robert Smith, do.	34 2 35	2 2 56	31 3 79		
——— McIntosh, do.	28 0 00	2 0 55	25 3 45		
——— William Rice, do.	48 3 80	3 2 95	45 0 85		
——— Roger Fisher, do.	21 3 05	1 2 65	20 0 40		
——— William Ledwick, do.	26 3 03	2 0 15	24 2 88		
——— William House, Artillery,	3 3 44	0 1 15	3 2 29		
——— John Horn, do.	16 0 35	1 0 90	14 3 45		
Drummer Class Beyan, do.	12 1 44	0 3 76	11 1 68		
Recruit Patrick Horan,	25 3 55	1 3 39	21 3 96		
——— John Breston,	18 2 52	1 1 68	17 0 84		
——— Timothy Howard,	11 2 99	0 3 59	10 3 40		
Corporal Thomas Oliphant, E. Regt.	40 0 72	3 0 34	37 0 38		
——— William Yeoman, do.	2 0 94	1 2 51	19 2 43		
Fifer Charles A. Moore, do.	11 3 73	0 3 64	11 0 09		
Private James Brazil, do.	36 0 30	2 3 06	33 1 24		
——— Archibald Fleming, do.	4 3 70	0 1 49	4 2 21		
——— Mathew Parrott, do.	17 2 95	1 1 38	16 1 57		
——— Daniel Gavin,	34 3 59	2 2 67	32 0 92		
——— John Barker,	4 1 39	0 1 31	4 0 08		
——— Alexander Paterson,	31 3 34	2 1 73	29 1 61		
——— John Budd, E. Regt.	9 3 87	0 3 00	9 0 87		
——— Thomas Boland, do.	8 3 73	0 2 69	8 1 04		
——— George Crowthers, do.	34 1 50	2 2 48	31 3 02		
——— James Ford, do.	38 2 62	2 3 77	35 2 85		
——— Francis Dougherty, do.	45 2 52	3 1 95	42 0 57		
——— Isaac Charles, do.	13 2 65	0 3 97	12 2 68		
——— Thomas Veazey, do.	32 0 81	2 1 80	29 3 01		
——— James Murray, do.	45 3 27	3 1 95	42 1 32		
——— Waring, do.	1 1 81	0 1 33	[illegible] 48		
do.					